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# WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XVIII, NO. 34.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

PRICE: TWO CENTS. ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

## BUZZ SAW CHIPS

PICKED UP AT RANDOM ON DIVERS EVENTS.

**Far Away "Prosperity"—Assassinations Which Were Not Tainted with "Socialism"—Y. M. C. A. Unconsciously Throws Off Mask and Exposes Its Sham.**

Can it be that monarchies are more sensitive than Republics? Strong condemnation of the course of the Emperor is expressed in Germany on the ground of his absenting himself from the capital and amusing himself during the crisis that his conduct produced in the matter of the interview with a British paper. In the Republic of the United States the capitalist press has praised only for the millionaires who were amusing themselves in Europe and were increasingly marrying off their daughters to European "noblemen" at the very season when our people were steeped in mourning through the financial and industrial crisis brought about by these identical millionaires.

The Rome, Italy, despatch that thirty homing Sicilian emigrants from the United States were arrested by the Palermo police, on the suspicion of their being members of the Black Hand Society, is rather incomplete. The despatch should give information upon the "Socialist" literature found in the pockets of these products of early Christian teachings.

The French liner Touraine arrived in port on November 8 with one fireman less—T. J. Leguerre, who committed suicide by jumping overboard. Jauntily the Company ascribes Leguerre's act to "stoker madness" and the "dividend-making" madness goes on uninterrupted, producing more "stoker-madness" and dividends in proportion.

West Virginia having gone safely Republican, the wedding of Senator Elkins's daughter to the Italian Prince of the Abruzzi has acquired certainty and will now come off. No need any longer of pretending doubt concerning the annexation of Elkins's American coal mines and other American territory, along with its serfs, to the Crown estate of Italy.

New York capitalist papers are full of "evidences" of "returning prosperity." "Higher wages in Pittsburgh," "big orders" there and yonder—but never here in New York. Pittsburgh and "there" and "yonder" papers are no doubt being filled at the same time with similar news items regarding the "return of prosperity" in New York and in other towns, but no such items from Pittsburgh, or from the "there and yonder" towns in which the papers containing the announcements are published.

Of course, the shooting of Postmaster Morgan was "the consequence of Socialist agitation and atheism"—by which token there shouldn't be a single Postmaster left alive, seeing that the Republican party has been in almost uninterrupted power since 1860, and the most brilliant Republican spellbinder was the noted atheist, Robert Ingersoll, by which further token the church hymns, sung by Guiteau, the assassin of Garfield, were all covert Socialist revolutionary songs put to church music.

Before it is too late, the pockets of Morris Haas, the rejected San Francisco juror in the Ruff case, who shot the prosecuting attorney Francis J. Haney, should be carefully searched for "atheistic and other Socialist literature," and the "venomous" nature of these imparted to an anxious public. "Atheism and other manifestations of Socialism" cannot be too fully exposed.

It also is a matter of much curiosity to ascertain the volume and virulence of the Socialist literature upon which was fed the mind of Robin Cooper, son of Col. Duncan B. Cooper, who shot and killed ex-Senator Carmack in Nashville, Tenn., on the 9th of this month.

For an Orlando Furioso Gompers is a success. Informed at Denver of a move contemplated to amend the anti-Trust law in a way detrimental to Labor, our Orlando Furioso struck a pose and declared: "If such an attempt is made I

shall fight it in the halls of Congress." Orlando Gompers did not say how the fighting in the halls of Congress was to be made, or with the aid of whom.

It is not at all unlikely that the rumor is true to the effect that the exclusion of Gompers and other A. F. of L. officers from the Roosevelt "Labor dinner" is a move intended to divide the A. F. of L. If that be the plan it is not at all unlikely to succeed. The A. F. of L. is built upon the principle of Labor's dependence upon the capitalist; many, if not most, of its organizations are built with the consent, often at the instigation, of the employer; finally, in cases not a few the employer is ex-officio financial secretary for the Union, "checking off" the dues for the officers' salaries. An organization thus put together can at any time be ripped up by the capitalists upon whom it is pivoted.

Seeing the name of T. V. Powderly, who was removed from the head of the K. of L. upon the motion of a fanatical S. L. P. man, Powderly having been convicted of appropriating to his own salary money collected upon a call for funds for the Homestead and Cour d'Alene men then on strike—seeing Powderly's name on the list of the invited guests to Roosevelt's "labor dinner," we miss the name of Charles Overlittle Sherman, removed from the head of the I. W. W., also upon motion of the same S. L. P. fanatical "disturber" of and "stumbling-block" to the comforts of the obscene breed of labor fakirs who seek to emulate the capitalist class in sucking the blood of the working class.

Mighty is the Panama Canal Commission! Even subterranean lakes take up their beds and walk at its behest. A large underground water-sink found by engineers under the site of one of the proposed canal locks, is now vociferously denied to be there or ever to have been there!

History makes mention of spurred Saints and fighting bishops, but none of these is so far removed from and so striking an opposite to all that Christianity is supposed to stand for as Theodore Roosevelt. Coarse and cruel, bumptious and brutal, rude and tough, Roosevelt is at all points antipodal to the gentleness, benignity, meekness, and lovingness that Christianity preaches. And yet to such a specimen the Y. M. C. A. is arranging a relay message of admiration. Sham is the genius of the day.

People who consider Bryan's explanation of his defeat a "battle lost, a war but begun" to be a sample of Bryan's power to assume a philosophic pose, know the man but little, and the politician less. The politician is a tradesman. He is in the business for what there is in it. Some make their profits from the office they win, others make their profit from the notoriety that "running for office" imparts. The campaign was a big advertisement for Bryan—his paper and his lecture bureau will do fine. Bryan is sincerely "philosophic."

A Mr. S. M. Evans of South Carolina is demanding before the Ways and Means Committee of the House that the duty on barytes be raised from 75 cents to \$5 a ton. Asked by the chairman of the Committee for his reason for such a demand the answer was that the mills had to recoup themselves for recent losses: "they had made a fair profit for a few years previous to 1907, a good profit in 1907, but nothing in 1908."—Imagine one of the workmen of this Mr. Evans who, having been laid off four weeks, and on account of that forfeited the four weeks' earnings, say \$48—imagine such a workman, when re-employed, demanding \$4 a day so as to recoup himself for the \$2 a day that he lost during the four weeks that he was laid off!

No wonder they are laughing down in Wall Street. Roosevelt, the ostentatious foe of Standard Oil and of Harriman, has contracted to enter the employ of the Outlook Company—a concern in which the largest stockholder is James Stillman, the inside wheel of the Standard Oil, president of the National City Bank, and close friend of Harriman. For every laughter in Wall Street there is a bleeding wound in the ranks of Labor.

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## NAUGHT'S LOST IF WISDOM'S GAINED

"If Bryan wins this factory will shut down after election."

This was the statement that, from most capitalist establishments, reached the wage slaves a few days before election. It reached them in a score of ways, directly and indirectly.

The consequence was seen on election day. Rather than run the risk of losing their jobs, the proletariat voted almost solidly for Taft.

This fact repeats a mighty lesson—the lesson preached for over ten years by the Socialist Labor Party.

So long as the capitalist class has it in its power to threaten the proletariat with a general shut-down on the day after election, just so long will the upper capitalist bag the "Labor vote."

The proletariat virtually lives from hand to mouth. A threatened shut-down spells immediate starvation to the masses. Between election day and the inauguration of the newly elected political Government four months

elapse. In that interval the proletariat, however victorious politically, remains in the power of the capitalist class, with hunger, riot and massacre for their lot. Instinct will guard the working class from such a suicidal act, as voting for the Revolution, so long as the threatened shut-down can be carried out.

Only one thing can neutralize the threat of a shut-down—integrally organized revolutionary Unionism. Organized in such an economic body, the threat of a shut-down loses its force. Of what avail would it be to the capitalist to make the threat to men who are organized to assume the reins of Government themselves? It would only weld them more closely together; it would only be additional proof to them of the soundness of their program—the abolition of the capitalist class.

So long as the shut-down threat is made it furnishes proof that the po-

litical agitation of Socialism is defective or incomplete in that it has failed to put the civilized method of organizing a revolution—the political action—to its proper use, the use of furnishing a shield behind which the requisite physical force can be drilled for the overthrow of capitalism.

Correctly did the S. L. P. and the I. W. W. assert at the Stuttgart International Congress the necessity of the close connection of the political with the economic organization. Without the political, the day of social emancipation is unattainable; without the economic the day of political triumph would be the day of Socialist defeat—the capitalist class would be in organized possession of the national plant of production, and able to shut down upon the Revolution.

The solidity of the Labor vote for Taft illustrates the lesson. If it teaches wisdom, then naught is lost and triumph is at hand.

## DOCUMENTARY PROOF

### That Frank Bohn, the Then National Secretary, Falsified the Minutes of the January, 1907, Session of the National Executive Committee of the S. L. P.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
25 City Hall Place, New York,  
November 12, 1908.

To the Members and Friends of the Socialist Labor Party:

GREETING:  
Since coming into the office of National Secretary my time has been so fully taken up with other matters that I had no opportunity until very recently to arrange in Party's archives the various documents and correspondences which were turned over to me. It was while doing this work that I came upon a document, hidden away, which the previous incumbent, Frank Bohn, claimed in April, 1907, and also later that he could not find when asked for it, to verify the transcript which he claimed to have made accurately. That document is the original minutes of the January, 1907, semi-annual session of the National Executive Committee as written down by Frederick A. Olpp, the secretary of that session of the N. E. C.

In view of the fact that serious disturbances have convulsed the Party since the January, 1907, meeting of the National Executive Committee, and that the discussion turned upon the correctness or incorrectness of the minutes of the said N. E. C. session, issued by the custodian of the said minutes, the then National Secretary, Frank Bohn, with regard to a certain motion made at that session by the then N. E. C. member from New Jersey, James Connolly, I consider it my duty, as the present custodian of the Party's archives, to submit to the Party members a chronologic presentation of, together with all the documents in the case, which I am sure will settle the issue.

At the New Jersey state convention held February 22, 1907, James Connolly reported, as N. E. C. member, that at the January 1907 meeting of the N. E. C., the N. E. C. had voted away its authority over The People and had been induced to do so by the National Editor. Connolly based his charge upon the defeat by the N. E. C. of a motion which he claimed to have made determining the powers of the N. E. C. over The People, and to the effect that the columns of The People were open to the N. E. C. and also to the N. E. C. Sub-Committee to publish any official matter they chose.

If such a motion was made it would have been superfluous, as far as the N. E. C. was concerned. The Party constitution gives the N. E. C. full control of the Party press. Nevertheless, the defeat of such a motion would give color to the damaging charge made by Connolly against the N. E. C. for defeating such a motion; against the Editor of The People for promoting its

defeat, and against the Party at large for tolerating such officers.

The Daily People of February 28, 1907 (Weekly People, March 9) contained a letter signed by several New Jersey members, demanding from the Editor an explanation of the conduct imputed to him by Connolly.

The same issue of the Daily People (and of the Weekly People) contained the Editor's answer stating expressly that Connolly had made no such motion as claimed; that Connolly's motion referred, not to the N. E. C. at all, but exclusively to the Sub-Committee, a body which—being appointable and removable at will by the N. E. C. out of the membership of one locality, New York and immediate vicinity, and whose functions were limited mainly to routine business—was not, under the Constitution, vested with the powers of the N. E. C. over the Party press, but required the consent of the N. E. C.; and finally, that Connolly's motion neither did nor could refer to the N. E. C. itself, which, being the highest official body elected by the general vote of the several states, was vested with supreme control over the Party press.

The Daily People of March 9, 1907 (Weekly People, March 16), contained signed letters from all the members of the N. E. C. present at that session in reply to the Editor's statement. With the single exception of Gilchrist, Pennsylvania, who gave a vague answer, and yet stated Connolly was "badly mixed up," all the others—Kircher, Ohio; Marek, Connecticut; Reimer, Massachusetts; Richter, Michigan; and Jacobson, New York—pronounced the statement of the Editor absolutely correct.

The Daily People of March 11, 1907 (Weekly People, March 23) contained a signed letter by Connolly in which, in contradiction to the version of his motion as given by the Editor of The People and sustained by the N. E. C., Connolly states: "I moved that the N. E. C. consider that the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the right to insert official matters in The People," thus covering with his motion, not merely the N. E. C. Sub-Committee, but also the N. E. C. itself.

At about the same time, in March, 1907, Frank Bohn, the then National Secretary, issued to the State Committees and the members of the N. E. C. a mimeographed transcript of what purported to be the manuscript minutes of comrade Olpp, the secretary of the January 1907 session of the N. E. C. In that mimeographed copy of the minutes, Connolly's motion appears as follows:

"Motion made and seconded that the N. E. C. consider that the N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the power of having inserted official notices and correspondence in the official

organ. Motion lost. Reimer, Connolly and Gilchrist voting in the affirmative; Kircher, Richter, Marek and Jacobson in the negative."

It will be noticed that the language of this motion bears out Connolly's contention to the effect that his motion contemplated not the Sub-Committee only, but the N. E. C. as well—"The N. E. C. AND ITS Sub-Committee" being the language used, differently from the language that the Editor of The People claimed was used, to wit, "The Sub-Committee" only.

Later on, the Daily People of March 17, 1907 (Weekly People, March 30) contained the following letter from Connolly to Bohn:

"Newark, N. J., March 11.  
"Dear Comrade Bohn:  
"I write to inquire whether the N. E. C. minutes sent out to the members of the N. E. C. and to the Secretaries were accurately transcribed. Was my resolution as I have stated it, or not? Please answer to The People.  
"Yours fraternally,  
"James Connolly."

Bohn's answer to this letter appeared in the same issue of the Daily People as follows:

"New York, March 16.  
"Mr. James Connolly,  
Newark, N. J.  
"Dear Comrade:

"In reply to yours of the 11th inst., I would say that the N. E. C. minutes were properly transcribed. The resolution you refer to is before me in the handwriting of comrade Olpp and is as stated in the copies mailed by me to the N. E. C. members and as stated by you in your communication to The People.

"My own recollection of the matter, rather dim when the incident was first made the subject of argument, now sustains the minutes of the Committee.

"Yours fraternally,  
"Frank Bohn,  
"National Secretary."

After all this the July 1907 session of the N. E. C. was held. The minutes of that session contain this item: "After reading of the minutes of the January meeting, it was moved by Johnson, seconded by Reimer, To strike out the words 'AND ITS' so that the motion read: That the N. E. C. consider that the N. E. C. Sub-Committee have the power of having inserted official notices and correspondence in the official organ. This caused considerable discussion, which, after being put to a vote, resulted in five in favor and two against."

The seconder of the motion to correct the minutes as they appeared in the mimeographed copy issued by Bohn was Reimer, Mass., who had been present at

## CHICAGO PROTESTS

Against Russia Seizing Political Prisoners Here.

Chicago, November 13.—A number of mass meetings will be held on Sunday, November 22, to protest against the seizure of the Russian revolutionist, Rudowicz, for exportation to Russia. Arrangements are on foot to engage Kensington Turner Hall, Garrick Theatre, Wicker Park Hall and Social Turn Hall. At those demonstrations steps will be taken to organize a permanent society to oppose the Czar's activity in seizing political offenders here in America and attempting to drag them back to his dominions, there to execute them.

Circulars have also been sent to towns outside of Chicago, to attempt to have those cities join in the protests and demonstrations. The whole adjacent country will be stirred up to a realization of what the moves of the Russian autocrat mean. It will be shown that the efforts are really to suppress liberty of expression and action as we have it in this country.

The case of Christian Rudowicz is being given the greatest publicity. Several witnesses have been found who declare that they were all with Rudowicz at the time that the Russian agents claim that he was engaged in criminal actions. These men all declare that at the time alleged Rudowicz was many miles from the scenes.

Rudowicz is a member of the Leftish Federation of Labor, and is well known as a political agitator. He was seized on November 5 at West Pullman, Ill., charged with murdering innocent women. His friends knowing of the baselessness of the charges instantly rallied to his defense, and will see the fight carried to the highest tribunals in the land.

## BRONZE STRIKERS' PROSPECTS.

Mt. Vernon Firm, Which Desired to Increase Working Time but Not Pay, Looks for Settlement.

The Henry Bonnard bronze strikers, two hundred in number, were rejoiced on November 11 at an additional sign of weakness and approaching surrender on the part of the Mt. Vernon firm.

On Tuesday, November 10, the super sent both foremen down to the strikers' meeting, at 1691 Second avenue, N. Y., with an attempt to induce the men to go back to work on the 48-hour schedule, and the old pay, promising that perhaps the firm would arrange to increase the wages after Christmas.

The strikers unanimously told the boss's emissaries that they were standing by their original decision, and instructed their secretary so to inform the firm in writing.

One November 11 also, a member of the New York State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation approached one of the strike pickets with a proposition to "arbitrate." Evidently he was sent by the firm. He was given the same answer as the first two scouts.

The first signs of the firm's wanting to effect a settlement were given on Monday, November 9, when the two hundred strikers called for their pay at the shops. Ferdinand Mueller, the manager, asked to see the strike committee.

The committee, composed of sixteen intelligent men, went in. The first question asked by Mueller was: "Why don't you return to work? I understood the strike was only for two days, to give the men time to think over the matter of increasing the working hours."

The committee, surprised at Mueller's conception of a strike, promptly informed him that the men meant business, and never had any intention of calling a two days' strike. Mueller tried to tell the committee that it was "unfair" to compel the firm to run shorter hours than any other, and so render it unable to compete in the open market.

The committee answered that the firm was at no disadvantage, because it was doing only government jobs, and any firm competing for a government job is understood to work its men no longer than 8 hours a day, and half a day on Saturday. And as far as competition was concerned, the men told him they knew the firm had refused to consider any contract for the next two years, it was so busy.

Mueller got angry, and said the strike was only spite work. To this the men replied that it was the firm that was doing the spite work by reducing wages all the way between \$2 and \$4 per week, and increasing the hours of labor, which meant a double reduction in wages.

The meeting ended without any agreement having been reached.

The same evening a meeting of the

## DEGRADE SOCIALISM

SEATTLE SOCIALIST PARTY STOOPTS TO POLITICIANS' GAME.

Asks Support of Workers to the Tune of Lower Rents—H. F. Titus Wanted to Go to Legislature because He Was Good Friend of Union Labor in Northwest.

Seattle, Wash., November 8.—The "revolutionary" Socialist party of this city has by its latest capers in this election shown again that it uses the term "revolutionary" only for purposes of fooling the innocent. A number of S. P. members are very much misled by that H. F. Titus, who is a sort of local god here. But Titus this year used the identical methods in furthering his legislative campaign that old party politicians use. There were cards distributed telling how to vote the old party tickets for President and voting for Titus for Representative.

One of these cards bears the following instruction to voters:

"If you are not Socialist enough to vote the entire ticket, then vote to send two Socialists to the State Legislature. You will find a sticker attached to this card. Paste it over the names of your party candidates for the same offices."

The "sticker" in question bears the names of H. F. Titus and Bernard Kulaski.

Across the top of the card advertising these eminent S. P. gentlemen are the words, "Down with High Rents!" This is some of their sound "Socialist" economics.

More of these "straight" Socialist teachings are contained in a circular distributed by the S. P. The circular is headed, "Some Lies Nailed," and it is a plea for the votes of union labor. In genuine politician style the circular announces that, "There is absolutely no question but that Doctor Titus has done more for Union Labor than any man in the Northwest, not of its ranks."

This literature is gotten out by Titus, who calls himself a "Marxian," and by others who are interested in the Seattle "Socialist," a weekly newspaper.

After carrying a burrah campaign and expecting surely to land jobs in the State Legislature, the S. P.-ites woke up on November 4, to find a slump in their State vote to the extent of about 3,000. Rents haven't gone down any, but the spirits of many deluded S. P. followers have sunk about 350 degrees.

There is only one labor party worthy of support and that is the Socialist Labor Party. Perhaps the S. P. men will begin realizing that soon.

strikers was called, and a unanimous reply was sent to the manager that the men would stand firm by their former decision.

About 20 men hired before the strike commenced, refused to start work yesterday when the pickets acquainted them with the situation.

In answer to a committee that went to the Chasers' League, a letter was received informing the strikers that they "couldn't see their way clear" to go out on strike with the other men, and would remain at work as decided by their Executive Board.

The strike is almost won. This can be seen by the anxiety of the manager to settle, and all the promises he is making. The men are standing solid.

The strikers' headquarters are at 1591 2nd Ave., New York, where any information regarding the strike can be had. They appeal to all workmen and women for financial aid, and ask that all contributions be sent to S. M. Rosener, 1600 Washington avenue, New York City.

John Sorg,  
S. M. Rosener,  
—Press Committee

## THE POUREN DEFENSE FUND.

Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, the treasurer of the Pouren Defense Conference, with offices at 320 Broadway, N. Y., in his financial report dated Nov. 24, announces in detail receipts up to the present for the Defense Fund of \$2,136.91. Of this, \$1,022.65 is since the last acknowledgment. Money has come in from as far north as Maine and Canada, and as far west as San Francisco. More funds are urgently needed.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

(Continued on page 6)

# A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

**TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL SESSION IN DENVER.**  
Usual Trade Wrangles Occur—Flint Glass Workers Denied Admittance—Western Federation of Miners May Be Asked to Rejoin—Asiatic Exclusion.

Denver, Colo., November 14.—The American Federation of Labor began its twenty-eighth annual session here on November 9.

Samuel Gompers, both in his morning speech and in his report read at the opening, said that the fight against the politicians who oppose labor will be kept up with the greatest energy. He did not inject the word politics into the morning address, but the trend of his remarks led his listeners to realize what he meant. He does not believe that the labor cause lost much simply because Bryan was defeated.

Treasurer John B. Lennon made a brief address showing that the total income of the federation for the year had been \$307,653.23, and this with a balance of \$125,910.92 made a total of \$433,564.15. The expenses for the year were \$198,337.56, leaving a balance on hand of \$235,226.59.

Secretary Frank Morrison's report gave a detailed account of the receipts and expenditures for the year. He said that the gain in membership in unions affiliated with the American federation had been 57,450. There were 861 strikes, in which there were 115,923 involved. Of that number 71,981 were benefited and 35,322 not benefited. The total cost of the strikes reported on was \$2,448,041.07.

A number of routine resolutions on matters such as endorsing Civil Service laws; supporting remedied legislation by Congress, demanding book-binding done in this country by the public libraries, protesting against child labor in orchards, etc., have been adopted.

The usual jurisdiction squabbles between different trades has taken up the time of the convention.

The Flint Glass Workers' Association was refused admission to the convention because of its being a dual organization. John Mitchell and Dennis Hayes spoke against admission, while T. H. Rowe, president of the Flint Glass Workers, defended their case.

It is said that overtures will be made to induce the Western Federation of Miners to re-affiliate with the A. F. of L. It is now twelve years since the Western miners' organization withdrew from the A. F. of L.

The American Federation delegates have learned since coming to Denver that the Western Federation has grown more conservative, and that they were "especially well pleased" to hear of the friendly relations that now exist between the United Mine Workers and the Western Federation. This news has been spread by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers, who is in Denver, and to whom the Western Federation held out the hand of fellowship while Lewis was here during the Federation convention.

The result of the agreement between these two miners' organizations was carried by a strong vote in favor of restricting the jurisdiction of both organizations. The Western Federation no longer issues charters or makes any attempt to organize the coal miners, but leaves those men solely to the United Mine Workers of America, while the latter have agreed to keep its organizers out of the metalliferous fields and leave it to the Federation.

In case of a strike of the metalliferous miners the United Mine Workers will refuse to mine coal for companies that are supplying the fuel to metalliferous mines where the Federation miners are on strike. The agreement was ratified by a referendum vote of the Western Federation. The vote was strongly in favor of the agreement as to jurisdiction, although the strong Socialist element and the Industrial Unionists in the W. F. M. voted solidly against it.

The American Federation leaders sent the officers of the Western Federation an invitation to attend the sessions and reserved a special box for them.

Just before adjournment was taken a number of resolutions were presented. Two of these are of particular significance. One is in relation to Asiatic exclusion and the other in relation to the civil service employees. It is the object of the delegates to the convention to put the organization on record as favoring the proper regulation of hours for government workers and also favoring the pensioning of such employees under the conditions of the Keap commission act now before Congress.

Chicago is to take steps for state laws against speedy divorce of "warring couples." With 15,000 school children habitually underfed and hungry within her city limits, Chicago would be doing better to take steps against the poverty which destroys family life and sets those couples to "warring."

# THE POUREN DEFENSE CONFERENCE

The Executive Committee of the Pouden Defense Conference met on Nov. 9, at the office of Dr. Paul S. Kaplan, 230 East Broadway, N. Y., Mr. M. Oppenheimer acting as chairman.

The Treasurer reported a balance of about \$450 on hand against which a number of bills for expenses are outstanding, so that it is absolutely necessary to raise more funds, partly for finishing the Pouden case and partly for taking up the two cases of Rudowits and Alexandrowitz in Chicago. The Finance Committee was strengthened by the addition of several new members and was instructed to proceed immediately to the raising of more funds. Various ways of accomplishing this purpose were suggested.

Counsel reported having received a letter from Attorney Peter Sissman about the case of Rudowits, stating that at his request the Court granted an adjournment until November 20th. The Alexandrowitz case appears to be shrouded in mystery. The charge against him is forging of a government document. It turns out to concern a forged passport in which Alexandrowitz describes himself as a drug clerk. Counsel thinks that this clearly indicates a political case, since in Russia only political persons necessarily resort to false passports. It is therefore puzzling why Alexandrowitz should have consented to his extradition without seeking aid from friends and sympathizers.

In connection with this case Prof. L. A. Hourwich stated that upon his examination of the Extradition Treaty and the various decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing on extradition matters, he discovered the following startling contention: From the moment the Secretary of State signs the warrant of surrender, the prisoner in question may be seized by the Russian representatives, passing absolutely into their custody. They may confine him in a jail of their own, treat him as they see fit and transport him to any place they choose. No United States official and no court of law of this country has any say in the matter from that moment on. As far as such prisoner is concerned the Russian authorities exercise absolute power over him, even while he is within the territory of the United States.

In view of the alarming possibilities arising from the new developments and the activity of the Russian representatives in this country, it was proposed to start a lively campaign against the Extradition Treaty. This proposal caused a most interesting discussion. A few delegates to the Conference desired that the agitation should be directed toward the modification of the existing treaty, while others insisted that nothing except a demand for its abrogation was in order under the present conditions. It was argued that the present Russian government cannot be considered in the light of a civilized government, since it offers no guarantee of proper legal procedure, and since it insults the United States by not recognizing the passports issued to citizens of the Jewish race. Finally the overwhelming majority voted in favor of the policy to inaugurate a vigorous campaign for the total abrogation of the treaty.

A special committee was appointed to secure the active co-operation of the Society of the American Friends of Russian Freedom in this particular work.

Oppenheimer, of the committee on co-operation and publicity, submitted a circular addressed to all organizations sympathizing with the work of the Conference, asking for their co-operation and financial aid. The circular was approved and ordered to be issued.

A special committee was appointed to appear before the C. P. U. and the central body of the L. W. U. in order to solicit their active co-operation as well as their financial support in our work.

**"SEND FOR THE LATEST."**

**The Declaration for Industrial Emancipation**

A document dealing with the present panic and an answer to the stock and bond question.

**"IT IS THE REAL THING."**

Send Ten Cents and Get It.

Address, JAMES T. HUNTER, Recorder, 116 East 53d St., New York City.

# SIGNS OF DECAY

**And the Task Confronting the Socialist Labor Party.**

By Olive M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal.

The first sign that a people are breaking away from outworn institutions is that they are making fun of the fetiches with which the ruling class ever surrounds their class privileges and institutions. In ancient Greece the first voice raised against the decaying institutions and class privileges was that of the comedians who handled the fetiches in such a familiarly funny way that the populace laughed and applauded and approved. In this country some very telling attacks on American shams and impudence have been made by a certain class of American humorists. So it has ever been, throughout the pages of history. When an institution is being exposed to laughter its collapse is near at hand. And when the populace make a burlesque of the fetiches of the ruling class then it rests with that class to find new fetiches in an extra hurry or the end of its rule will be near. Ten chances to one that with the exposure of the fetiches as common rags and clay the respect for the class that made them has vanished.

Thoughts like these kept running haphazard through my mind recently as I was walking about the streets of Oakland watching the "excitement" incident to the closing of the campaign. The S. P. closed the campaign with a meeting held on the court house steps. The talks of their speakers were the common political appeals of that party and there was nothing remarkable about that. But they had a "parade" and it was when I ran across that that my mind commenced to work as before said. It was a big mob—very big—we might well say for a city of the size of Oakland. It was a noisy mob and it was a most "unrespectable" and "disrespectful" mob as far as capitalist institutions and holy fetiches are concerned. They had "prosperity" laid out in a coffin, which fact was lamentingly announced. They had "dad's dinner pail" with a hole in it, and the "full dinner pail" empty, and they had banners announcing themselves to be "undesirable" citizens, and like things through the whole length of capitalist fetiches and idols. They passed the meeting of the Independence League and the Hearst man waved an American flag before them, and they howled and they jeered and they waved their red banners defiantly in his face.

The remarks dropped by them as they went on were on a par with the banners. They were often witty and defiant, and always showed the utmost disrespect for the whole capitalist class and its institutions.

But I have called it a MOB and put PARADE in quotation marks advisedly. It was a mob. It was a big mob. It was a laughing, jolly, sarcastic mob. It was, as a whole, a witty mob, but a mob for all that. There was no dignity, no order, no organization, and very little, if any, sound sense or principle, though there was a good deal of determination. They were out for fun at the expense of the country and they had it. It was the laughing populace, and well may the rulers tremble, for these men laughed loud and they laughed to the point.

Yet for all that it was a mob. Woe if they should ever suddenly turn into an angry mob. There is but one little step between the one position and the other.

When I had reached this point of my reflections, I felt the great responsibility that rests upon the Socialist Labor Party and Industrial Unionism. The workers are waking up. The capitalist class can no longer hold them hypnotized with their fetiches and idols.

There remains before us the gigantic task of organizing this unorganized discontent and rebellion into a disciplined REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION. The election is now over. The masses have been stirred up by the speeches of the Socialist party. It is now our time to follow the furrow and sow the seed of sound education in order to reap in the near future the fruit of a sound working class organization.

**A WORD TO THE WISE.**

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered.

Socialism and Modern Science, by Ferri ..... \$1.00

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# ELECTION RESULTS

**Taunton, Mass., S. L. P. Vote.**  
Taunton, Mass., November 9.—Gillhaus received 13 votes here; in 1904 Corregan, S. L. P., got 22. Debs got 66; in 1904 he had 58. Wm. J. Hoar, S. L. P. candidate for Governor, received 40; Carey, S. P., 117. There has been counting out of the S. L. P. vote here. In one precinct of Ward Five there are six men who claim to have voted the S. L. P. ticket, but only one vote was recorded by the election officials.

**Quincy's Total.**  
Quincy, Mass., November 10.—Gillhaus received 20 votes in this city and Debs received 155. Carey, S. P., received 170 for Governor; Hoar, S. L. P., received 25.

There is no English-speaking section of the Socialist Labor Party here, but there are an Italian and a Scandinavian Socialist Labor Federation Club. The Finns have good sized Socialist club, but they are S. P. men to a man.

**Pittsfield, Mass.**  
Pittsfield, Mass., November 11.—August Gillhaus received 24 votes here. For Debs 79 votes were cast.

**Worcester, Mass., Returns.**  
Worcester, Mass., November 9.—The county of Worcester gives 99 votes for Gillhaus, S. L. P., and 500 for Hoar, S. L. P. Debs got 1,082 and Carey 1,440. In 1904 Debs received 1,307.

**Buffalo Gives 103 for S. L. P.**  
Buffalo, N. Y., November 10.—Full and official returns give Gillhaus 102 votes in this city. Debs gets 1,033.

**Monroe County, N. Y.**  
Rochester, N. Y., November 13.—The vote for Gillhaus in Monroe County was 115; in 1904 the S. L. P. had 326. Debs, S. P., received 1,320; in 1904 he had 2,263.

**Good Poll in Livingston.**  
Genesee, N. Y., November 13.—Gillhaus, S. L. P., candidate for President, gets 313 votes in Livingston County. Debs, S. P., receives 547. In 1904 Debs got 501.

**Mt. Vernon Vote.**  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—In 1904 the Socialist Labor Party had no votes here. This year one vote was polled. The S. P. had 4 in 1904; this year 60.

**8 for Gillhaus in Delaware.**  
Delhi, N. Y., November 13.—Delaware County returns give Gillhaus 8 votes. Debs, S. P., received 21 votes. In 1904 had a total of 25 votes.

**New Jersey County Returns.**  
Paterson, N. J., November 15.—The S. L. P. vote in Passaic County was 232. Debs got 1,086; in 1904 he got 1,017. The S. L. P. vote was about stationary.

In Sussex County Gillhaus polled 48, about the same as Corregan's vote in 1904.

**277 in Hudson County, N. J.**  
Gillhaus, S. L. P., has 277 votes in Hudson County, New Jersey. The same county gives for Debs 2,778 votes; in 1904 he had 2,860.

**Weekawken Poll.**  
Weekawken, N. J., November 10.—August Gillhaus received 9 votes in this place on last election day. Debs received 60.

**Good for Luzerne.**  
Scranton, Pa., November 9.—In Luzerne county, the S. L. P. received 191 votes, the S. P. had 1,100. In Lackawanna county the S. L. P. got 28; the S. P. got 247. In this latter county there had been no agitation, but the ballots cast were for the straight ticket. In 1904 the S. P. vote in these counties was 834 and 84, respectively.

**The S. L. P. Vote in Altoona.**  
Altoona, Pa., November 14.—For the County of Altoona there were 28 votes cast for Gillhaus. The S. P. received 535 for Debs.

**29 in Columbus.**  
Columbus, O., November 10.—The Board of Elections report gives the S. L. P. 29 votes in Franklin County; in 1904 it had 137. The S. P. gets 1,207; in 1904 Debs had 774. The Independence party this year received 22 votes and the Peoples party 4.

**Lakewood, Ohio.**  
Lakewood, O., November 13.—Lakewood gave the S. L. P. one vote, and 21 for the S. P.

**116 in Marion, Ind.**  
Indianapolis, Ind., November 9.—In the county of Marion Gillhaus gets 116 votes; in 1904 the S. L. P. got 297. Debs has 1,067 as against 1,075 four years ago. For Governor the S. L. P. has 104; in 1904 it had 280. The S. P. has 876; in 1904 it had 997.

46 in La Salle, Ill.  
La Salle, Ill., November 14.—Returns show 46 votes for Gillhaus. Debs had 703; in 1904 he received 980. The S. P. is claiming the 46 S. L. P. votes for their party.

**Wingo, Ky.**  
Wingo, Ky., November 14.—Two votes for the S. L. P. ticket were cast here and 6 for Debs.

**Kirkville, Mo.**  
Kirkville, Mo., November 13.—The S. L. P. polled 26 votes here this election, and the S. P. 271.

**Milwaukee Official Count.**  
Milwaukee, Wis., November 15.—The official count for Milwaukee city and county gives the S. L. P. 44 in the city and 57 in the county. The S. P. got in the city 16,124, and 17,496 in the county. In 1904 they received in the county 18,339.

The returns for the State are not in yet.

**Well for Red Granite.**  
Red Granite, Minn., November 8.—The returns of the election in this town gave 13 votes for Gillhaus and 15 for Debs out of a total of 206 votes, against 2 votes for S. P. and none for S. L. P. in 1904.

**SECTION CALENDAR.**

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Headquarters Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 1366 Ontario avenue, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m., Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—John Hossack, Secretary, 22 Fulton ave., Jersey City; Fred Gerold, Financial Secretary, 102 Waverly st., Jersey City, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois.—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, e.-e. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P. headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So. street. Free reading room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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# THE REVOLUTIONARY PROLETARIAT

**IS THE ONLY CLASS WHICH IS NOT CONSERVATIVE AND REACTIONARY.**

Of all the classes that stand face to face with the bourgeoisie to-day, the proletariat alone is a really revolutionary class. The other classes decay and finally disappear in the face of modern industry; the proletariat is its special and essential product.

The lower middle class, the small manufacturer, the shopkeeper, the artisan, the peasant, all these fight against the bourgeoisie to save from extinction their existence as fractions of the middle class. They are therefore not revolutionary, but conservative. Nay, more, they are reactionary, for they try to roll back the wheel of history. If by chance they are revolutionary, they are so only in view of their impending transfer into the proletariat; they thus defend not their present, but their future interests, they desert their own standpoint to place themselves at that of the proletariat.

The "dangerous class," the social scum, that passively rotting class thrown off by the lowest layers of old society, may, here and there, be swept into the movement by a proletarian revolution; its conditions of life, however, prepare it far more for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue.

In the conditions of the proletariat, those of old society at large are already virtually swamped. The proletariat is without property; his relation to his wife and children has no longer anything in common with the bourgeois family relations; modern industrial labor, modern subjection to capital, the same in England as in France, in America as in Germany, has stripped him of every trace of national character. Law, morality, religion, are to him so many bourgeois prejudices, behind which lurk in ambush just as many bourgeois interests.

All the preceding classes that got the upper hand sought to fortify their already acquired status by subjecting society at large to their conditions of appropriation. The proletarians cannot become masters of the productive forces of society, except by abolishing their own previous mode of appropriation, and thereby also every other previous mode of appropriation. They have nothing of their own to secure and to fortify; their mission is to destroy all previous securities for, and insurances of, individual property.

All previous historical movements were movements of minorities, or in the interest of minorities. The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.

Though not in substance, yet in form, the struggle of the proletariat with the bourgeoisie is at first a national struggle. The proletariat of each country must, of course, first of all settle matters with its own bourgeoisie.

In depicting the most general phases of the development of the proletariat, we traced the more or less veiled civil war, raging within existing society, up to the point where that war breaks out into open revolution, and where the violent overthrow of the bourgeoisie lays the foundation for the sway of the proletariat.

Hitherto every form of society has been based, as we have already seen, on the antagonism of oppressing and oppressed classes. But in order to oppress a class certain conditions must be assured to it under which it can, at least continue its slavish existence. The serf, in the period of serfdom, raised himself to membership in the commune, just as the petty bourgeois, under the yoke of feudal absolutism, managed to develop into a bourgeois. The modern laborer, on the contrary, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class. He becomes a pauper, and pauperism develops more rapidly than population and wealth. And here it becomes evident that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an overriding law. It is unfit to rule because it is incompetent to assure an existence to its slave within his slavery, because it cannot help letting him sink into such a state that it has to feed him instead of being fed by him. Society can no longer live under this bourgeoisie; in other words, its existence is no longer compatible with society.

The essential condition for the existence, and for the sway of the bourgeois class, is the formation and augmentation of capital; the condition for capital is wage-labor. Wage-labor rests exclusively on competition between the laborers. The advance of industry, whose involuntary promoter is the bourgeoisie, replaces the isolation of the laborers, due to competition, by their revolutionary combination, due to association. The development of modern industry, therefore, cuts from under its feet the very foundation on which the bourgeoisie produces and appropriates products. What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its own grave diggers. Its fall and the victory of the proletariat are equally inevitable.—Communist Manifesto.

History. **EUGENE SUE'S** Fiction.

**THE MYSTERIES OF THE PEOPLE**

OR

**HISTORY OF A PROLETARIAN FAMILY ACROSS THE AGES**

FASCINATING work, thrilling as fiction, yet embracing a comprehensive history of the oppressing and oppressed classes from the commencement of the present era.

Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only the parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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## ANOMALIES OF CAPITALISM

ABUNDANCE MIGHT BE PRODUCED, BUT WORKERS KEPT UNEMPLOYED AND SUFFERING.

The present organization of society has many anomalous and portentous features. Who has not been struck by the peculiar problem of a permanent class of the unemployed? In this country they are numbered by hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions. Those in power have never dared to collect accurate statistics on this point (though the census laws have called for it), except perhaps once in Massachusetts, and then the result was so startling that it was never tried again. For most workers there is constant uncertainty of employment; periods of enforced idleness being frequent, and steady work exceptional. There is a sense of insecurity, or ever present fear for the future, that makes a dog's life of it at the best.

Is there not something amazing about such a state of affairs? It is admitted that every able-bodied man is capable of producing, by his work, value equivalent to subsistence, at least. No one pretends that the resources of this country are exhausted, or have been outrun by population. Nor does any one claim that there is such an abundance for all that it is unnecessary for these men to work. For we know well enough that, under present conditions, no matter how much he has produced, stoppage of work to the worker means starvation. It is also perfectly clear that every waste of labor-power involves a corresponding decrease in the sum total of our national production and wealth. And finally, right in this body of the unemployed, are men of every occupation, fully capable of supplying each others needs, and willing, if only given the chance. Why, then, must any be idle? Why is this laborpower wasted? Why cannot these men get an opportunity to work? Is not the system which results in such involuntary idleness, and can find no remedy other than a degrading charity, condemned by such a fact alone.

### Increasing Employment of Women and Children.

Alongside this fact of the enforced idleness of the men, consider the growing employment in our industries of women and even children in their places. It is not for us to print the finger of scorn at the savage because he makes the squaws do the work! The census reports show that this evil is growing steadily. And as a direct result of it, a danger is arising that threatens the very life of our institutions. Dependent as they are for their success upon the intelligence of the people, the children are being kept out of the schools. It is estimated that in New York city alone nearly 100,000 children of school age are not in the schools.

Now, is not that system twice condemned, which not only forces idleness upon the men, but takes women from their homes and children from the schools to displace them, throwing the burden of the world's work upon those least able to bear it?

Overproduction—Starvation in Midst of Plenty.

Consider, for a moment, one other

anomaly—perhaps the most striking of them all. With the concentration and organization of industries in the form of the pool or trust, it is frequently found that if the means of production at hand are fully utilized, the supply will be in excess, not, mark you, of the real needs of the people, but of the commercial demand. Then comes the first step in a vicious circle. Either a general curtailment of production is resorted to, or some of the factories are closed; which but increases the mass of the unemployed, of those suffering from the lack of the very things, possibly, which these factories might produce, and willing to work to get them. Means of production ample, men in plenty—and both idle! How is it possible to defend the system which forces us into such an absurd dead-lock—one so terrible in its consequences; which restricts production, and even creates artificial famines for speculative purposes, while millions are getting barely enough to keep them alive, and millions more are so little removed from destitution that a few weeks' idleness would reduce them to pauperism?

And take it in the unregulated fields of production, where competition is still a force. Here things drift helplessly round, periods of activity and periods of depression and panic following one another, with a certainty that can almost be predicted. All for a time seems going well, when suddenly we are confronted by that preposterous bugaboo of over-production, that riddle which capitalism has never solved. For the shut-down to which it resorts is neither more nor less than a confession of absolute incompetency, and but intensifies the evil by destroying what little purchasing power the workers may have. And with what result? Enforced idleness and consequent privation and suffering on the one hand, and storehouses filled to overflowing on the other. The workers are reduced to beggary, not because they have exhausted the resources of nature, but because they have produced too much! Were it not so tragic in its results, such an exhibition of topsyturvydom might seem a fit subject for the farcical pen of the author of *Negative Gravity*. It is the reduction and absurdity of capitalist production. And yet we are told it is the exhausting brain-work and the far-seeing sagacity of the capitalist which entitles him to slice from the workers such a disproportionate share of the product! Verily, "The rich man is wise in his own conceit; but the poor that hath understanding searcheth him out."

These anomalies might be multiplied indefinitely. They are patent on every side to any one who looks beneath the surface of events. Not merely normal features, they can be shown to result inevitably from the present constitution of society. When, therefore, the upholders of such a travesty of common sense throw stones at the Socialists, calling them discontented cranks and visionaries incapable of logical thought, it is at times difficult to decide whether to be most indignant or amused.—"Socialism," by McClure.

## CHICAGO'S HUNGRY CHILDREN.

Revelations That 15,000 Tots Are Habitually Hungry Really Agitate Mayor Busse.

It was a complex and perplexing problem that was put up to the Chicago capitalist officials by the publication of the report that 15,000 school children are either habitually hungry or insufficiently nourished. To care for these children it is necessary, according to the attempt of the authorities to shift the blame, only either "to take them from their parents" or "to educate the parents in the proper feeding of the young." Financial assistance is seldom required, they say.

Miss Rebecca B. Holmes, assistant superintendent of the Chicago bureau of charities, said the means of rescuing these unfortunate children is already in existence in the machinery operated by the bureau. All that is needed is a larger fund to enable the organization to extend its work and reach all of the cases of distress. She proposed these three classes of remedies:

Where children are starving for lack of money to buy food a pension should be paid the family until it is able to support itself properly.

Where children are improperly and insufficiently nourished through ignorance the mother should be instructed in the proper selection and preparation of foods.

Shocked and pretending great concern over the revelation that there are 15,000 starving or half fed children in Chicago, Mayor Busse has taken steps to effect some organized system of relief. He was promised the co-operation of numerous charitable organizations and philanthropic individuals.

Busse telephoned instructions to Private Secretary Mullaney to procure for him all the information possible on the actual conditions. The mayor, as soon as he returns to the city, will have a conference with the school officials and with members of his cabinet on the question of adopting adequate measures for alleviating the suffering disclosed in the report made to President Schneider of the board of education.

In addition, the mayor announced that as a private citizen he would co-operate with other citizens in any relief plan found feasible.

"If these reports represent actual facts the condition is alarming," said the mayor. "I am going to give my full attention to a remedy of the evils as soon as I can consult with my advisers. Speaking offhand, I would say that it probably would be unwise to begin feeding the children in the schools on a wholesale scale on account of the abuses that would be bound to creep into such a system. But there are other ways, I am sure, in which we can work to relieve this suffering."

### "JUSTICE" RAPPED.

Chicago Judge Says Laws Operate Against Poor Who Have No Means of Fighting Their Cases.

Chicago, November 13.—"The criminal laws of Chicago operate most harshly against the poor. Thousands are punished yearly who, if they had the money to fight their cases, would go free. Last year more than 7,000 men went to the Bridewell for violations of some one of our 5,000 city ordinances. The Illinois Central Railroad company was fined \$50 for the violation of a city ordinance recently. This company made \$150,000 the day this fine was imposed, and cleared \$47,000,000 last year, and the stockholders have been lying awake nights to think out a way to pay their fine." This was the comment of Judge McKenzie Cleland in an attack on the criminal laws, which, he said, were so absolute that they really belonged to the dark ages.

"I am not a Socialist nor an anarchist, but I am appalled at the procedure in our criminal courts," said the judge. "Civil laws are bad enough where when a man sues for \$100 due him he is compelled to sue the debtor on his bond after carrying the case through several appeals and delays, if he is successful in his suit, and then he receives a bill from his lawyer for the difference between the \$100 and the lawyer's fees."

"Fifty per cent. of our cases are determined on questions of practice and not on questions of justice."

"It is a fact that crime is increasing at such a rate that the government refuses to publish the statistics. In 1890 they printed them; in 1900 they collected them and refused to publish them because they disclosed such a frightful increase, and they have not published them since."

Judge Cleland also denounced the jail as a reformatory.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

## THE WORK THEY DO

"SOCIETY" BUSILY ENGAGED AT PRESENT PROVING HOW IT ACQUIRES WEALTH BY EXHAUSTIVE "LABOR" AND EXTREME FRUGALITY.

The "exclusive set" is just now winding up its year's labors with an exposition at Madison Square Garden. The exposition consists in perambulating around the promenade at the Horse Show, posing in \$10,000 picture hats, acquired by modest thrift, sitting nonchalantly in procenium chairs, and leaning over the edges of private boxes at the side of the arena wearing costly silks, velvets and satins, just as though they were all millionaires and hadn't worked hard for a living.

The only noble and deserving and therefore question of burning interest to this fashionable circle is how to stalk about and throw poses in their different dresses, how to have themselves gossiped about and see their names in the newspapers, a weakness of such intellects. Their only concern, the raison d'être of their existence, is bluntly: to "show off." It is so charming, delightful and easy, don't you know! Such are the ways of the idle set.

Columns of space are given by the public press to this "women's" show. Truly nauseating are the accounts of the fineries and luxuries displayed. Still, the descriptions may be turned to good use, and that by reading some lines from Ch. Letourneau, the French sociologist. Under a chapter in one of his books, *Letourneau*, writing of colonies found among ants, has the following to say:

"In the course of ages, ant societies, like those of men, have been perfected; their structure has become more complicated, and in some of their cities, occupations looked upon as inferior have devolved upon slaves of a black race. It is interesting to note what has been the effect of this aristocratic organization upon the ruling and idle classes of the ant-hill. . . . Amongst the amazon ants who do not only not demean themselves by working, but even have the food put into their mouths by slaves, the jaws have become elongated, narrow and powerful, and project in sharp points, very suitable for piercing an adversary's head, but unfit to lay hold of food. Without the aid of their slaves, these distinguished ants would die of inanition. When one of these amazons is hungry, she merely taps with her antennae upon the head of a slave, who thereupon injects some food from her own mouth into that of her mistress. These ants are fine ladies, and good for nothing except slaying their foes. They are so aristocratic that they no longer know how to construct their nest, or rear their larvae, or feed themselves."

In these few lines Letourneau clearly shows the uselessness of the aristocratic ants for purposes of productive labor. As creative factors these animals are absolutely nil.

In a long list of the functions performed by our grand dames of "society," the N. Y. American of November 12, gives us full accounts. The reports show a number of strenuous tasks accomplished by these ladies, all of which stunts of course are productive of the immense wealth they are the possessors of. The list follows:

Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, who was in Alfred G. Vanderbilt's box with Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, was in black satin, and had the front of her bodice draped with cloth of gold. She wore some exquisite pearls. Her hat was of black velvet with feathers.

Mrs. Joseph Stickney wore black satin with yoke and long shirred sleeves of gun metal net. She had a long chain of diamonds, from which hung an enormous uncut emerald, capped with diamonds.

### DISTRESS IN INDIA.

Price of Food Soars and Wages Are Low.

Washington, November 13.—Consul-General Michael reports that the increase in prices of grain and foodstuffs in India has become a serious matter because of the poverty of the masses and low wages paid labor. Food stuffs have advanced 40 per cent. in two years, while rents have advanced from 50 to 60 per cent.

### DARK TENEMENTS IN CLEVELAND.

Special Booklet to Be Gotten Out Showing Awful Conditions.

Columbus, O., November 10.—Miss Mary Burr, a graduate of Ann Arbor, has been making a canvass of the city to see the living conditions of the people in the tenements.

As a result—and she finds the conditions very bad—the special committee of the charity, composed of Professor Haggerty, George Rightmire, Dr. Probst, Dr. Horton of the local health department, and Building Inspector Edgar, will have

Mrs. Stickney wore a black hat with white feathers.

Mrs. Henry Spies Kip was in chamois color chiffon with gold embroidery and had Turkish sleeves of reddish brown net. She wore a mushroom white satin hat, with ostrich feathers of the same color.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney was in dark blue chiffon with silver embroidery on her bodice and the front of her skirt, and wore a large black hat with black feathers.

Mrs. Stephen H. P. Pell was in navy blue chiffon embroidered with gold, and wore a large hat with blue feathers. Her wrap was of sapphire satin.

Mrs. Henry S. Redmond wore black satin embroidered with blue and silver, and a large pink hat with white parasol feathers. Mrs. Morton was in black satin and wore a black velvet hat with feathers.

Miss Eleanor Sears was in orchid mauve crepe, and wore a black beaver hat with feathers.

Miss Cornelia Bryce was picturesque in old gold Paquin velvet embroidered with gold, silver thread and black. Her silk hat was between a "bebe" and Charlotte Corday, of garnet chiffon made up of lots of little frills and a baggy crown. Mrs. Warren Delano, Jr., was in black satin with mauve and gold and wore a black hat.

Mrs. Henry Lawrence Burnett wore pink crepe de chine and white lace and a white hat with white feathers.

Miss Helen Alexandre, in chamois cashmere de soie, wore a pink satin hat trimmed with aigrettes.

Mrs. Louis Haight had on a gown of apricot satin and a hat of the same color with white aigrettes.

Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark wore black satin, with a velvet hat with black ospreys.

Mrs. E. Francis Hyde was in white Renaissance lace over silk and wore a small white hat with feathers.

Mrs. J. Ellis Roosevelt wore black crepe de chine and lace over white and a black hat. Miss Gladys Roosevelt was all in white lace and wore a black satin picture hat.

Mrs. W. Emien Roosevelt wore a plum cloth frock, with hat of the same color, trimmed with feathers.

Blue chiffon and lace were worn by Mrs. R. L. Morris, with a large black picture hat.

Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell was in blue satin crepe, with a pink satin hat trimmed with roses and feathers.

Mrs. Grenville Kane's gown was of gray crepe de chine, and with it she wore a cinnamon brown rep velvet jacket made with a short front and long tails, like a man's clawhammer coat. Her hat was of brown velvet, with navy brown feathers.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward and James Woodward occupied an arena box. She was in soft pink satin and ecru lace, and wore a black hat with white feathers.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman was in black satin. The square décolletage was filled in with a guimpe of cream lace, and she wore a black hat with white wings.

Mrs. E. Berry Wall was in black satin and lace. She wore a large black lace hat and a black fox neckpiece.

Mrs. Frank B. Keech wore sapphire velvet with hat of the same color, with blue feathers.

Mrs. Thomas Hastings was in black cashmere crepe and wore a black hat with black aigrettes.

Mrs. Charles W. Sawyer wore old gold embroidered chiffon and satin with a black velvet hat. It had a crown of mink and was trimmed with old gold colored feathers.

a meeting soon and decide upon an ordinance to be introduced into council looking toward a better building code for the city as far as tenement houses are concerned.

In the meantime letters have been sent to the various cities of the country asking for their building laws in reference to tenement houses. Until these can be received and tabulated the matter is at a standstill here.

Miss Burr in her tour of the city visited many of the crowded and dark tenements. She found a bad state of affairs.

Before she started out on her investigation letters had been sent to all the charity workers of the city to get their views on tenements and from a hundred or more replies, four examples of the worst condition were taken. A booklet will be issued, probably in a month, that will contain cuts and data on these. In the meantime the special committee will get to gether and have an ordinance drafted that will help some.

When you have read this paper, pass it on to a friend.

## PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by playing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

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26 City Hall Place, New York.  
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 122 New York.  
Published every Saturday by the  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.  
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the  
New York Post Office, July 12, 1900.  
Owing to the limitations of this office,  
correspondents are requested to keep a copy  
of their articles, and not to expect them to  
be returned. Consequently, no stamps  
should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	38,504
In 1900	74,191
In 1904	34,172

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1908.

He only earns his freedom and exist-  
ence.

Who daily conquers them anew.

—GOETHE.

## A PARALLEL.

Watch the language of the Republican  
press towards Socialism, or the Labor  
Movement—

Does Socialism point to the fact that  
Labor has nothing to expect from Taft  
and should vote against him?—The Re-  
publican press points to the Labor vote  
that solidly supported Taft as the all-  
sufficient proof that the Socialist claim  
is false.

Does Socialism point to the innumera-  
ble acts of corruption among Republi-  
can politicians? The Republican press  
makes answer that Socialists "are fan-  
atics," moreover, "What of it? We can  
make more noise than you; we can  
draw your voice."

Does Socialism argue that the capital-  
ist system is unstable, and is the wild-  
est of utopias?—The Republican press  
rocks itself comfortably in the tidal  
wave of votes that "promises" the en-  
durance of their system.

Now turn around and watch the lan-  
guage of the press of the Socialist party  
towards the Socialist Labor Party—

Does the S. L. P. point to the fact that  
a party of Socialism which ignores the  
necessity of the industrial and class-  
conscious organization of the working  
class to steady the ballot can not pos-  
sibly lead the workers to victory, that it  
can only lead them to eventual mas-  
sacre, and that of such nature is the  
endurance of their system.

Does the S. L. P. point to the acts of  
corruption that flourish in the S. P.—the  
appearance of get-rich-quick advertise-  
ments in its papers; dickens with polit-  
ical parties; betrayals of proletarian  
interests through "backward races" an-  
ti-immigration language; pronounce-  
ments that "Jesus proclaimed Social-  
ism"; subversion on the part of its  
press to bribery and other capitalist ad-  
vertisements; etc., etc.?—The S. P. press  
makes answer that the S. L. P. is an  
organization of "fanatics," moreover,  
"What of it? We can make so much  
more noise than you, and you can't be  
heard."

Does the S. L. P. argue that the S. P.  
is an impossibility as the party of the  
future, needed to storm the political  
bastions of capitalism and must go  
to pieces?—The S. P. press and spokes-  
men rock themselves comfortably in  
their unquestionably several halfscore  
times larger vote, as proof of assured  
existence.

Now take a bird's eye view of the two  
Republican and Socialist party press.  
The sight and sound of cynicism leaps  
identical from both camps and merges  
into one. It is the identical sight and  
sound that leaped from Tweed's poise  
and lips—What are you going to do  
about it?

Nor will events fail to complete the  
parallel.

As the sners of seemingly beyond-  
peril capitalism towards Socialism, seem-  
ingly engaged in a hopeless task, are  
bound to change into the opposite of  
sners, so will the cynicism of seemingly  
beyond-peril S. P.-ism towards the S. L.  
P., seemingly struggling against odds  
of sound and noise too big to be over-  
come, change, eventually, if not sooner,  
into the exact opposite of cynicism—  
just as fared Tweed.

There is no safe-building upon the  
quicksands of Unreason, with its train of  
flim-flam. The proudest structure reared  
upon such ground must come down with  
a crash. The future belongs to Reason  
and the "fanatic" integrity that will not  
be flim-flamed.

Watch the label on your paper. It  
will tell you when your subscription ex-  
pires. First number indicates the month,  
second, the day, third, the year.

THE SHADOW OF RUSSIA SPREAD-  
ING.

As was anticipated by all who were  
acquainted with ways that are Russian,  
the extradition treaty of fifteen years  
ago is beginning to work in ways that  
render the United States an outlying  
province of the Muscovite realm.

The case of Pouden is well-known to  
readers of The People. Political offend-  
ers are not extraditable. The extradition  
of the political offender Pouden was  
demanded by the Russian Government  
on the false pretense that the offences  
complained against were common felo-  
nies. Pouden was to be spirited away.  
The conspiracy suffered shipwreck by the  
merest accident. A trial was forced  
and revealed the fraudulence of the  
Russian claims. As far as Pouden is  
concerned, his extradition is no longer  
a likely thing. But the trouble is not  
ended. It only begins.

What Russia failed to accomplish in  
one way she now seeks to accomplish  
in another. Pouden's safety was the  
result of the efforts—sacrifice of time  
and money—by private individuals.  
There is a limit to such sacrifice. Rus-  
sia now seeks to cause the limit to be  
reached promptly. Two more arrests  
of the fishiest have been made of  
two other Russian refugees. More such  
arrests are expected. The failure that  
accompanied the Russian intrigue against  
one Pouden is expected to be escaped by  
arresting many Poudens.

The manoeuvre of the Russian Gov-  
ernment leaves but one counter-me-  
asure available—the abrogation of the exist-  
ing extradition treaty with Russia.

And it is time. To cancel that treaty  
is the least that the dignity of the  
country demands. Indeed, the dignity of  
the country demands more. It demands  
the breaking off of diplomatic relations  
with Russia.

Russia is the only country on the face  
of the earth that has attempted and is  
enforcing upon this country the affront  
of discriminating against our people.  
Russia presumes to establish a differ-  
ence between our citizens that neither  
the Constitution nor laws of the land  
warrant, and that is repugnant to both.  
Russia arrogates to herself the power to  
honor the passports carried by some, and  
to dishonor the passports carried by others—by Jews. Such an indignity  
this country has borne in jeopardy of  
its sovereignty. Encouraged by our  
sneakness, the Muscovite is now taking  
the steps that are logical sequences of  
an Administrative attitude in Washing-  
ton that amounts to poltroonery—the  
Muscovite Government is now not only  
reaching its hand across our frontiers  
and picking out for punishment the men  
and women who rebelled against its  
Reign of Terror and failed in the noble  
endeavor, but it is rendering our Courts  
subservient to its will, and is breaking  
through our laws and customs as if  
these were so many cobwebs, as if the  
Atlantic Ocean were but the Ural Moun-  
tains, and the United States a vestibule  
to the prison-pen of Siberia.

The extradition treaty with Russia  
must be abrogated—aye, and diplomatic  
relations should be broken off with the  
insulter of the Nation's dignity.

THE EXTRADITION TREATY WITH RUSSIA  
MUST BE ABROGATED—AYE, AND DIPLOMATIC  
RELATIONS SHOULD BE BROKEN OFF WITH THE  
INSULTER OF THE NATION'S DIGNITY.

GOMPERS ON THE WAY TO A MONK-  
ERY.

It was Marx, we think, who some-  
where said that the utterances of the  
radical bourgeois alternate between lam-  
poons and whines. The picture snaps off  
Gompers' "annual message" to perfec-  
tion. Incidentally, it snaps off Gompers's  
mental make-up as well.

Gompers's message is half lampoon,  
half whine. At this season the whine is  
the more instructive of the two.  
Gompers is prayerful. His picture  
does not accompany the "message." It  
was superfluous. Such is the power of  
the written word that it reproduces the  
picture of the writer. It takes no effort  
of the imagination to see Gompers on his  
knees, with hands joined and eyes turned  
heavenward, absorbed in prayer. He  
prays that the people may "bear one an-  
others' burden."

The Labor Movement is no hallelujah  
proposition. It is a proposition of  
struggle, arduous and strenuous. No re-  
volutionary movement, not even so-called  
religious ones, ever was a Sunday school  
picnic. They imply a wrestling, whether  
with Angels or Devils, usually with both,  
yet still a wrestling—mental and phys-  
ical. Thought and Force, Force and  
Thought are inseparable from them and  
from each other. The Labor Movement  
is no exception. It is the class struggle  
in its last concentrated form—the strug-  
gle for existence between a class, whose  
class feature is to live without toil, and  
a class whose present class feature is to  
toil without living.

The struggle between two such classes  
is not to be allayed with prayer. Of all  
prayers the one least responsive to the  
exigency is Gompers's prayer—"bear one  
another's burden." Artemus Ward tells  
humorously the catastrophe that over-  
took the Oberlin professor's theory of  
moral suasion applied to a "ferocious  
languor" in Artemus's alleged collection  
of wild animals. The brute "chewed up

the gently patting hand" of the profes-  
sor. He who would expect the wild  
beast of the capitalist class to listen to  
the prayerful suasion of "bearing with  
the burdens of the working class" will  
not be in it with the Oberlin professor  
of Artemus's story. And as to the work-  
ing class—the class that has been doing  
all "bearing of all the others' burden"—  
to suggest to that class that it do the  
very thing that it is groaning under, is  
to add insult to injury.

What is happening to Gompers has  
happened to others before him. In the  
Middle Ages the thing was common. He,  
to whom the struggle was more than he  
could stand, withdrew to the seclusion of  
the living grave called a monastery.

Gompers, praying "bear one another's  
burden" is steering with a full head of  
steam towards a monastery.

## PROPERTY SELF-EXHIBITED.

Property, not Labor, sat in conven-  
tion at Memphis, Tenn., on the 12th. of  
this month at that day's session of the  
Cotton Convention.

The men there assembled were not the  
farm hands of the cotton planta-  
tions, or the clerks and other employes  
of the Cotton Kings. The men there  
assembled were the "Kings" them-  
selves.

They met to deliberate upon their  
interests. This purpose the "Kings"  
may or may not have accomplished.  
What they did unquestionably accom-  
plish was to exhibit the feature, image  
and the form and pressure of the Beast  
Capitalist Property.

One of the "Kings" charged that the  
Night Riders were a curse and "men  
who shoot people in the back." Imme-  
diately a terrific uproar ensued. An-  
other "King" rose. He "vindicated"  
the Night Riders. He said they were  
"an oppressed people," that they "fought  
for what they believed to be right" and  
acted always "from the best of mo-  
tives." The convention of the "Kings"  
divided into two sets—one set, the  
smaller, denouncing the other larger  
set, lauding the Night Riders without  
denying the charge that these shot  
people in the back, but upholding them  
for doing what they "believed to be right."

The Night Riders are armed "Kings"  
who steal by night into the cotton plan-  
tations of those competing "Kings"  
who manipulate the sale of their staple  
in ways that do not suit the "Kings"  
competed with, and there burn down  
their barns, often kill the owners, and  
occasionally commit their acts of ar-  
son and murder to the church hymn of  
"Nearer, my God, to Thee." These  
facts are undisputed. Nor is the fact  
disputed that the men who commit  
these acts "fight for what they believe  
to be right."

In this very fact lies the truthfulness  
of the photograph of the Beast Cap-  
italist Property as taken by itself at  
Memphis.

The feature, image, form and pres-  
sure of Capitalist Property is that  
it believes, sincerely so, that it is in  
the nature of sacred things. The pic-  
ture, drawn by the philosopher his-  
torian Buckle, of the Inquisitors who  
tortured and killed fits the physiog-  
nomy of Capitalist Property. The In-  
quisitors, Buckle shows, sincerely be-  
lieved that whosoever did not worship  
God in the exact manner that the In-  
quisition demanded was a fiend hate-  
ful to the deity, obnoxious to man,  
hence his torture was intense to heaven  
and a boon to mankind, and his death  
a "good riddance." Exactly so with  
the Night Riders. Their motives, like  
the motives of the Inquisitors, are "the  
best of motives"—from their stand-  
point, of course. And therein lies the  
present Social Issue.

Motives that reveal themselves in  
murder, by "shooting in the back"  
and otherwise, and in arson reveal the  
Beast, not the Human.  
The features of Capitalist Property  
have long since well earned for it the  
name the Beast of Capitalist Property.

## UP OR DOWN?

It was Jacob Schiff, the banker, who  
at a recent banquet of his fellow bank-  
er-brigands, made the statement that  
a central governmental control of in-  
dustries would place the workers in  
those industries "under the yoke of an  
intolerable tyranny, from which  
there would be neither relief nor re-  
prieve."

In so far as Mr. Schiff intended his  
statement to be an argument against  
Socialism, it is absolutely false.

If it were true, the same line of ar-  
gument should apply to political gov-  
ernment as well as industrial.  
Time was when political power was  
centered in one man, a King. He  
levied taxes, made the laws, sent out  
troops to enforce them, changed and  
imposed systems of rule at his will.  
To disobey him was treason. "The  
state—it is I!" exclaimed Louis XIV.  
The King was responsible to no one,  
and ruled accordingly.

To-day, in the United States, all  
that is different. The people have  
conquered the right to say who shall

rule them. They in theory, at least,  
make the laws, they levy the taxes,  
they set up and overturn governments  
as they see fit. The power that for-  
merly lay in one man's hands now lies  
with the people—but we don't see Mr.  
Schiff calling that an "intolerable  
tyranny" and emigrating to some abso-  
lute monarchy on the other side of the  
pond. He doesn't just because this is  
not an "intolerable tyranny" estab-  
lished, but one overthrowing.

Likewise with the industrial govern-  
ment. To-day industrial rule lies in  
one man's hand, the capitalist. He de-  
cides what shall be produced, what it  
shall be produced of, who shall pro-  
vide it, when, where, at what pay and  
under what conditions of labor. The  
capitalist is the absolute industrial dic-  
tator, the same as Louis XIV was the  
political.

When the people conquer the right  
to a voice in the control and opera-  
tion of industry—when they shall de-  
cide hours and conditions of work and  
the wages therefor; in other words,  
ESTABLISH SOCIALISM—will that  
be establishing an "intolerable tyrann-  
y" or overthrowing one? Will it be  
a step up or down?

The spirit of the Age cries UP.

## THANKSGIVING.

S. J. French, Chicago, Ill.

[Compagneros, Amigos, cantemos y  
baillemos y Seamos felices (Comrades,  
friends, let us sing; let us dance; let  
us be happy) for the morrow upon  
which we were to have again died has  
become yesterday—and, behold, even  
yet to-day is the S. L. P. very much  
alive!]

Election Day is over,  
Mister Bourgeois now in clover  
Feels just like a cattle drover  
Who has rounded up his steers.  
The tough, ward-heeling poodle  
Who received his share of boodle  
Has a Katzenjammer noodle  
From a plentitude of beers.

The slave who did the voting  
Hopes to soon get busy toting  
His "prosperity" that's floating  
Somewhere—mainly in his mind.  
He will sure be disappointed  
When the times remain disjunct,  
Great God Capital's anointed  
Being the only prosperous kind.

The dupes of "Peerless" Billy  
About the feet feel chilly—  
Crow for breakfast willy-nilly,  
They were all compelled to chew.  
Their party's death knell sounded,  
Its leaders all confounded,  
Poor devils, they're dumfounded,  
A hopeless, sorry crew.

As Thanksgiving Day approaches  
Gold and silver-bugs and raches  
Drilled by capitalist coaches  
Will be wondering what to do.  
Having much for which to worry,  
With their nerves all in a flurry  
Lest prosperity not hurry,  
They can scarce be thankful too.

The "Socialist Balloonist"  
Who was playing opportunist  
Is fit food for a cartoonist  
Of ludicrous despair.  
The "million votes" he sought for,  
That his varied "planks" were wrought  
for,  
And his "Special" train was bought  
for,  
Have vanished in the air.

But, the S. L. P. upholder  
Is more confident and bolder—  
Being no blatant, howling scolder,  
He knows what he's about—  
He sees our time is coming.  
If we keep our course a humming,  
With no semi-bourgeois drumming  
For freak votes that don't pan out.

With assurance quite unbending,  
Toward Grand Central we'll be wend-  
ing.

To our Press our aid extending  
When Thanksgiving here has rolled,  
Sing, dance, and be happy playing,  
As directs the Spanish saying—  
We've no griefs that need allaying  
On the score of votes unpoll'd.

## TAFT PROMISES NOT MADE GOOD.

Mystic, Ill., November 10.—Before  
election the trades people and manu-  
facturing interests here were telling  
workmen that if Taft were elected  
President "prosperity" would return.  
Developments have since proven those  
promises a fraud. Taft has been given  
to the manufacturing interests, but  
trade was cut down by fifty per cent  
here. The excuse now given out is  
that business is bad because Albert  
Cummins will be elected for the U. S.  
Senate instead of J. F. Lacey. The  
workers feel that they have been fooled  
again.

When you have read this paper, pass  
it on to a friend.

BUSINESS DEPRESSION AND  
IMMIGRATION

L.

State of New York  
COMMISSION OF IMMIGRATION  
19 East Twenty-sixth Street,  
New York City.

Telephone, 1387 Madison Square.

Albany, N. Y., November 6, 1908.

Mr. Daniel De Leon,

Editor Daily People,

New York City,

My Dear Sir:—

The Commission of Immigration, of  
the State of New York, authorized by  
the Legislature and appointed by the  
Governor as directed by Chapter 210,  
of the Laws of 1908, to institute full  
inquiry, examination and investigation  
into the "condition, welfare and indus-  
trial opportunities of aliens in the State  
of New York," would be grateful to  
you for an expression of your views  
upon the direct causes for the busi-  
ness depression which has prevailed  
for some months. This is one of the  
most important questions for investi-  
gation, as it leads directly to the causes  
of unemployment of labor which so  
vitaly concerns immigrants.

The Commission will be pleased to  
send you the results of its investiga-  
tions, as soon as ready for distribution.

Very respectfully,

C. W. Larnion,

Chairman Industrial Committee.

II.

Daily People,

New York, Nov. 11, 1908.

Mr. C. W. Larnion,

Chairman Industrial Committee,

Albany, N. Y.

My Dear Sir:—

Often in my life time have I been  
amused—but never more so than at a  
request for an expression of my views  
"upon the direct causes for the busi-  
ness depression which has prevailed for  
some months" coming from a Commis-  
sion of Immigration.

Often in my life time have I been  
amazed—but never more so than at the  
notion that the causes of "business  
depression" fall within the province  
of Commissions on Immigration.

Immigrants—meaning, of course,  
workmen immigrants, not immigrants  
of the category of the Duke of Man-  
chester, who immigrated to take charge  
of the Hamilton and Dayton Railway  
property of his wife, the American  
heiress Helena Zimmerman of Cincin-  
nati—immigrants, of course, are suf-  
ferers during business depressions, but  
they are not special sufferers as im-  
migrants. They are sufferers along  
with, and as a contingent of the work-  
ing class—a portion of our population  
whose only share in the economic  
phenomenon of business depressions is  
to suffer the consequences, not at all  
to produce, or "cause" them. Indeed,  
the "causes" of business depression is  
an interesting inquiry; the inquiry  
however belongs to Commissions, not  
of Immigration, but of Capitalist Mis-  
rule, the capitalist misrule being both  
native and of the Duke of Manchester  
variety.

The causes of the economic pheno-  
menon of business depression are, pri-  
marily, of a general character: at this  
stage of the game a specific character  
is added to the general one.

The general cause of business de-  
pressions, or "crises," is the double  
circumstance that capitalist produc-  
tion is anarchic, planless; and, second-  
ly, that Labor receives for its work so  
small a share of its product in money  
that it is out of all possibility for the  
working class to buy back the goods  
it stocks the markets with. Combine  
these two causes and the result is as  
obvious as it is inevitable. The plan-  
lessness that inevitably accompanies  
capitalist production at the individual  
stage causes a glut in the market. As  
to the capitalist consumer, bursting  
though he be with cash, he has no use  
for the superabundance of goods: even  
Bradley-Martin balls cannot swallow up  
the wealth. As to the working class  
consumer, immigrant and otherwise,  
pine though they do for the superabun-  
dant goods, they cannot purchase them,  
have not the cash, they received only  
17 per cent in money for the wealth  
they produced. A stoppage of sales  
stops production. The real sufferer is  
the worker. Though crises are hard  
on the small capitalist, they are killing  
to the worker. Kept, while at work,  
living from hand to mouth, so soon  
as the crisis sets in he is thrown out  
of work and starves.

The specific cause of business de-  
pression sets in when a sufficient num-  
ber of capitalist concerns have gradu-  
ated out of the individual stage of  
production into that of the Trust. Ar-  
rived at that stage, the general, cause  
above stated, is then aggravated by  
the manipulations of the financiers, a  
sublimated portion of the capitalist

class that is designated as the "Plu-  
tocracy." These gentlemen promote  
crises. The general cause being perma-  
nently at work, whenever the Plu-  
tocracy desires to make a big haul, a  
crisis is precipitated, with the conse-  
quences of "business depression"—fail-  
ures, suicides of unwary banker and  
speculators, etc., etc., and last not least  
enforced idleness and starvation for the  
working class; native and immigrant  
alike. Senator La Follette's speech in  
Congress this spring is as full of  
specific facts on this aspect of the  
case as an egg is of meat.

This explains the otherwise para-  
doxically seeming sight of "bread lines"  
increasing in length in even tempo  
with the increasing string of "hel-  
pless" marrying foreign counts, dukes,  
marquises, and even Princes;—and the  
sight throws light upon the "causes."  
So you see, my dear Sir, that, as a  
Commissioner of Immigration, you are  
trespassing upon the diggings of a cer-  
tain other Commission which the work-  
ing class, intelligent natives and immi-  
grants alike, together with all other  
honorable and intelligent people, are  
working to set on foot, and will cer-  
tainly succeed in doing—a Commission  
of Capitalist Plundering?

Very respectfully,

D. DE LEON,

Ed. Daily People.

## DISFRANCHISEMENT.

Requirements of Canadian Election Law  
Deny Minority's Expression of Opinion.

North Bay, Can., November 9.—In  
Canada the ruling classes have seen to  
it that they keep their hands upon the  
government as much as possible, the  
same as majority parties in other lands  
of "freedom" try to prolong their stay  
in office. This attempt at usurpation  
is carried out by taxing minority ele-  
ments a large fee for putting their  
candidates upon the electoral ballots.  
Here in Canada the price demanded is  
\$200 for each candidate. This works  
an awful burden upon small parties.  
Such a law strangles the exercise of  
citizenship and makes a mockery of  
the claim "popular government."

Commenting upon Canada's election  
law, the Sault Star, Sault, Can., of  
November 5, has the following to say:

"The law requires that each candi-  
date for the House of Commons shall  
put up a deposit of \$200 with his nom-  
ination paper, and that this deposit  
shall be forfeited where a candidate  
fails to secure a certain proportion of  
the vote polled. It is reported that no  
less than six independents, who made  
a triangular fight of it in as many con-  
stituencies, have lost the sums called  
for by law.

"Why should a deposit be required  
from any candidate? Why not allow  
any man to place his name and the  
principles he stands for before his fel-  
low-citizen without risking a forfeit  
of \$200, plus the cost of conducting a  
campaign? The two great parties are  
far from representing all shades of  
public opinion. There are large ele-  
ments in the community which are not  
in agreement with either party organ-  
ization. There are free traders, public  
ownership advocates, single taxers,  
Socialists, and adherents to political  
principles of various sorts. If we real-  
ly believe in popular government we  
must admit that all these have the  
same right to place their views before  
the electorate and to strive to make  
converts to those views as have ex-  
ponents of Liberalism or Conservatism.

The right to do this in the most effec-  
tive way is denied to the extent that  
it is made needlessly difficult for rep-  
resentatives of a minority to accept a  
nomination for Parliament.

The abolition of the \$200 penalty  
clause would not only remove an in-  
justice to minorities, but would add  
to the educational value of a political  
campaign. The appearance of third  
party candidates would compel all  
speakers to broaden the limits of their  
knowledge and cause a thrashing out  
in public of many questions which the  
regular parties now ignore. There  
should be a free course for all on the  
Parliamentary track.

## GOOD WORK IN REICHSTAG.

Social Democrats Attempt to Bring  
Chancellor under People's Control.

Berlin, November 13.—The storm in  
the Reichstag is far from being at an  
end. Representatives of both the Centre  
and the Social Democrats to-day intro-  
duced motions relating to the position  
of the Chancellor in the Kaiser Interview  
affair.

The Centre's motion calls upon the  
Federal Government to lay before the  
Reichstag a bill definitely defining the  
responsibility of the Chancellor, together  
with provisions to make that definition  
effectual.

The motion introduced by the Social  
Democrats is in the form of a bill, pro-  
viding that the Chancellor shall be re-  
sponsible for all the acts and omissions



UNCLE SAM AND

BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Listen, you  
Socialists are wont to call all capitalists  
parasites upon labor?

UNCLE SAM—We are.

B. J.—You are wrong, dead wrong.

U. S.—Why so?

B. J.—Do not the capitalists take their  
risks? For instance, I know a capital-  
ist, the larger part of whose workmen  
are not able to produce what is gen-  
erally expected of them. Moreover, his  
capital is not large enough to fight the  
union of his employes, whereas the other  
capitalists in his

# CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

## HELP THE PARTY PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I enclose \$1 for my subscription to the Daily People for three months. Socialists need to guard their press with more jealous care than ever, for I believe no means will be spared to destroy or corrupt the Socialist press.

After seven years of Roosevelt we should be capable of enduring four years of Taft.

H. H. Laue.

New Haven, Conn., November 8.

## ASKED FOR THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—While on a visit to my son-in-law here I was pleasantly surprised by his greeting to me. His first remarks were: "Have you brought any of your papers along?" And then he handed me one dollar for the S. L. P. campaign fund.

The panic brought him to a realization of the correctness of S. L. P. teaching, and I send for him herewith a year's subscription to the Weekly People, besides the campaign contribution.

Henry Piper.

Connecticut, O., Nov. 10.

## WHICH IS IT?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Hillquit. Hillquit. Hillquit. Has quit. We're quits. See?

A. C.

New York, November 6.

## NEW HEADQUARTERS OF LOS ANGELES S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party has moved its headquarters to 217 East Seventh street, this city. Public meetings will be held here on Sunday evenings. We invite all workmen to attend, and also to drop in any time.

L. C. H.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 4.

## CHICAGO, S. L. P. ACTIVITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Scandinavian Branch, 35th Ward, of S. L. P., held a very successful agitation meeting last Sunday evening, at the club rooms, corner of N. 48th avenue and Superior street. Pierson and Carm spoke for about fifteen minutes each. Following these Maria Mallberg, Johnson, Young and Holmes gave short recitations, and the Singing Club sang. After the entertainment the young people started dancing, which was kept up till about 11 p. m. The club will continue to give one or two entertainments like this one every month.

On November 21 the central committee of the Scandinavian branches will give a dance at Claremont Hall, 1730 N. Clark street (Spels Hall). Tickets are now for sale. The proceeds will go to the agitation fund.

Cook County Central Committee held its regular meeting at Freedman's Hall, corner Grand and Western avenues, on Monday the 9th inst. E. T. Holmes was chairman. After going through routine business the question came up: "What can we do to get an agitator in the field in Chicago?" And we came to the conclusion that we would keep up the weekly donations we had given during Pierson's agitation tour, and if possible get more members interested in same. Carm started with pledging one dollar per week and promised to get from friends of his one dollar more per week. Pierson promised to go after all subs now due and overdue, the Section to pay his carfare. It was also decided to propose at the next meeting some plan whereby we would be able to get non-members interested.

Some of our Jewish members told of an S. P. meeting they had visited after the election and what they heard is worth relating. One of the S. P. shining lights was lecturing on the last election, and gave as a reason for the falling off in votes in Chicago that they had too much Socialism and too little immediate demands in their platform. When the lecturer was through, Max Lederman and J. Robinson asked for the floor and got it. They told the audience in S. L. P. style the reason for the falling vote. The S. P. men present tried in every possible way to interrupt our comrades, but were unsuccessful, the chairman of the meeting being friendly

to the S. L. P. At last they adjourned the meeting.

Such are the excuses being made in all S. P. meetings here.

Theophil.

Chicago, Ill., Nov. 9.

## "LABOR CONGRESSMEN."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Nicholls, District President of the Mine Workers, running for Congress, who had a majority of near 6,000 two years ago, many Republican miners voting for him, just got about the regular Democratic vote this year, crawling in by 400. He and Wilson both sat like dummies in Congress when Federal troops were sent to Goldfield to break the strike of their co-workers in the western mines, and never a whisper from either when the Haywood trial was going on. Yet they are touted as "Labor Congressmen."

Nicholls while receiving his salary from the Government also received salary as District President of No. 1, Mine Workers, even though the treasury was almost empty and they had no money to spend for organizing purposes.

Nicholls was for Nicholls all right. He will bleed them as long as they will stand for it, but things look as if they were waking up. Hasten the day.

Craigcliffe.

Scranton, Pa., Nov. 2.

## ON THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have just laid down The People of Nov. 4, and as I did so I could not conceal from myself that I had been disappointed in its perusal. Both the language and the tone in the treatment of Taft's election are, from my point of view, objectionable. The word plutocracy as the synonym of capitalism is seldom found in the enlightened columns of this paper, and should not have been used on this occasion. That word is more becoming in the mouths of Populists. We who swear by "Das Kapital" can not fail in exactness if we confine ourselves to the vocabulary of Karl Marx.

No one, it seems to me, can read the leading editorial of this number and escape feeling that there is a note of depression in it; nay, more, that it is all from first to last in minor key. And this is contrary to what I expected to find. The triumph of Capitalism in this election is, in my opinion, in strict conformity with Marxian doctrine and vindicates all Marxists in their claim of understanding better than others the trend of affairs. While a handful of toilers here and there are nagging at the flanks of the Capitalist army, the battle is not now mainly between these. The fight at present is, and for some time to come must be, between the middle class and their invincible foes—the magnates of modern industry and finance. As workers we should welcome these middle class defeats. By the time this class is entirely whipped from the field and has learned the futility of resistance, an immense part of it will have joined the proletarian ranks; and the proletarians themselves will have become completely equipped for the task before them. Then when the world goes down to Armageddon we shall meet the enemy face to face, with no harassing fear of a bush-whacking middle class to assail and assassinate us from behind in the hour of our victory.

But the defeat of the middle class is not the only significant item in this election. There is Gompers and the A. F. of L. Up until now the A. F. of L. has justified capitalism; but the position taken by Gompers and the unionists who went with him in this struggle is, to say the least, encouraging. It indicates a change; a change that must be for the better. A ferment has entered that body and is in process of development. Who can say how far its spores will penetrate and what the ultimate results will be? A clear appreciation and an avowal of the class struggle! Perhaps.

On then with the propaganda. Spread the ferment of industrial unionism and Socialism. Attach not too much importance to votes at this stage of the game. Many, many thousands of the votes that were cast for the Republican party last Tuesday were those of men who have the stuff of good, sturdy revolutionists in their composition. These men voted that ticket not because they do not want all they earn, nor because they admire the purulent principles that adorn the face of Capitalism in high places, but because (as they see it) their material interests urge them. As one of them said to me yesterday, "I vote for the fellows who have the money and can give out the work." The day

is not so very far off when that chap will have to take up his belt a hole or two. He will then come to me and ask, "What is your programme?"

Cyprien.

Maryland, Nov. 5.

## LEAVING THE WRECK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—At our last meeting, held Nov. 3, 1908, I was instructed to forward to you the enclosed resolutions for publication in the Daily and Weekly People, hoping you will have space for the same.

Yours for industrial freedom,  
Warren Blettner,  
Recording Secretary Local Union No. 6,  
Cincinnati, Ohio, Nov. 4.

## [Enclosure.]

The following resolutions were adopted at a regular meeting of Local Union No. 6 of Cincinnati, Industrial Workers of the World:

Whereas, At the fourth annual convention of the Industrial Workers of the World, it was demonstrated by its actions, in distorting the Preamble by striking out the political clause, that it is no longer a bona-fide working class organization; and

Whereas, The officers of the organization used illegal methods to gain their own selfish ends, such as casting aside the constitution by allotting themselves voting power, thus enabling them to perpetuate themselves in office; and

Whereas, They sent out a referendum in regard to postponing said fourth annual convention, and our delegate made inquiry as to what locals endorsed the call for referendum and could get no satisfaction; and

Whereas, Wm. E. Trautmann has published a handbook on industrial unionism bearing the A. F. of L. craft union label and giving the Kerr Co. the unconditional right to publish this handbook, which we think is a detriment to the I. W. W., as Trautmann himself says in answering Pioneer Local No. 8 of Kansas City, that the strict rule of the I. W. W. provides that the label of the I. W. W. can only be used on I. W. W. publications even if they are set up and printed by craft union members, and further says that they will continue to fill orders of that handbook even though same bears the emblem of craft unionism, we consider this an arrogant action on the part of Wm. E. Trautmann and the General Executive Board; and

Whereas, Within the past two months we have sent in resolutions condemning the action of National Organizer Walsh and others, and asking our executive officers to publish them in the Industrial Union Bulletin, which they refused to do, and now we see clearly by the action of the convention why they did not publish our resolutions; therefore be it

Resolved, That we repudiate the action of the fourth annual convention, and refuse to pay any more per capita to that organization; and be it further

Resolved, That we remain in the field as an independent organization for the present; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Daily and Weekly People and to the Industrial Union Bulletin.

## Committee on Resolutions:

George M. Conover.

Wm. A. Peyton.

Charles Wochel.

Warren Blettner, Secretary.

P. S.—Labor papers please copy.

## RESPONDING TO CALL FOR PRESENTS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Out of town friends of the S. L. P. are busily packing up their presents and sending them for the Daily People Fair and Bazaar. The excellent spirit of these friends can be seen from the below letters received.

L. Abelson.

New York, Nov. 13.

Mr. L. Abelson.  
Dear Comrade:

Enclosed you will find \$5.00 for the bazaar and fair this Thanksgiving Day, \$2.50 from Chas. Rohde, Sr., \$2.50 from Chas. Rohde, Jr.—Yours, Chas. Rohde, Sr.

Patchogue, L. I., Nov. 12.

Dear Comrade:

For our coming Thanksgiving Fair and Bazaar our three lady members of Section Pittsfield are sending you cuffs, collars and shopping-bags. These are from Mrs. and Miss Alice and Miss Elizabeth Kingman; also receive a sofa pillow from undersigned.

I am sending you besides a suit of clothes for a big boy. Dispose of it as you see fit.

Wishing you success for the Thanksgiving affair, I am,

Fraternally,

Louis O. Heddicke.

Pittsfield, Mass., Nov. 12.

THE LESSON OF THE ELECTIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—An industrial panic, elections, and now a falling off in the Socialist vote, tells

a tale significant enough. Even now, the Socialist party may be heard hurling its ill-chosen opprobrium—"muts" and "dubbs"—against the proletariat of the land, and against the middle class for failing to vote the Socialist ticket.

Truly, at first glance the election returns seem anything but encouraging; but, when one realizes what Socialism really means, and the methods employed in the attainment of that goal, one feels less dismayed.

Here we have a mighty proletariat altogether disorganized, and in the midst of this disorganized mass two parties of Socialism (at least calling themselves such, while in reality there is but one) hacking away at each others' skulls to the confusion of the multitude. Here is seen the Socialist party agitator, wildly gesticulating and frantically shouting "Onward!" not forgetting to fling epithets of "fanatic" at the Socialist Labor Party agitator who is heard shouting "Unite, unite!"

Onward leaps the disorganized mass, but at the millennial gate stands the undaunted and much misunderstood Time-Spirit, crying, "Back, back, thou warring mob! No factions may enter here!" And back they go; backwards and downwards goes the proletarian multitude, led by the Gomperses, the Mitchells and the Socialist party.

Let this be a lesson to the Socialist party, and let them give ear to the words "Unite, unite!" for the emancipation of the proletariat. Unite politically into one party, unite economically into one industrial union.

Do we not read in the "Lays of Ancient Rome":

"As we wax hot in faction,  
In battle we wax cold:  
Wherefore men fight not as they fought  
In the brave days of old."

The battle of the ballots is over, and the truth of this lay is made manifest in modern political life.

Perhaps, yes perhaps, the Socialist party, seeing it cannot force this indomitable American Time-Spirit to give way, will finally realize the power of united action, and shape itself accordingly. The pity of it is that its evil shadow has reached the honest S. L. P. from which many workers have fled on account of bitter experiences encountered with the Socialist party. For many such the name "Socialist" is sufficient to arouse a nightmare.

Gus A. Maves.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 7.

## S. P.-ITES SWEAR VENGEANCE ON GOMPERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Herewith you will find a Post Office order for \$1 for the Operating Fund. I was a member of the S. P. for three years, but I got tired of their methods of propaganda. They used to long for "hard times," as they used to say that the only way the working class can be reached is via an empty stomach.

The past year ought to have been a great time for them to put their pet theory into practice, so I called in at the S. P. headquarters here on Election night. The hall was well filled, and just before the returns started to come in you never saw such happy faces. The first return showed a loss. As several of the following ones were the same, explanations were in order. The young man who was marking down the returns started to tell the people present the reason for it. He said: "All these districts were changed since last election (1906), so we can't tell just where we are at." You ought to see the change that came over the members in the meantime. Then the members got talking about the election. Some said Hearst did it, others that Bryan stole some of their platform; others said Gompers had no gratitude in him. Their argument was: "See what we did for Gompers—we helped to down the I. W. W.; then we always did all we could to get members for the A. F. of L.; we also got his salary raised. But we will get square with him next week; we will tell our members to try and get some one else elected President of the A. F. of L."

So the mirage they have been chasing has faded away, leaving them sadder but not wiser men. They used to have a "joke" on the I. W. W. They used to say the I. W. W. was a bad fever, but it would soon pass away. Well, this dream has passed away, the dream of a million votes this year, and 1,800,000 in 1912.

Joseph Brannigan.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 7.

## S. P.'S MEASURE TAKEN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It may be of interest to you to know that the S. P. came to the earth with an awful bump in this state in the election. Prior to that event, the spellbinders of that party, who would be intellectual prodigies if they put in half the time in study that is spent in talking, were quite sure that Colorado would do more than its share in rolling up a million votes throughout the nation.

As it happened, however, the S. P. lost

2,100 votes in Denver alone. It polled 3,500 in 1906 and 1,400 this year. Two years ago the head of the ticket received over 16,000 votes in the state. I would estimate the vote this year at from 5,000 to 6,000.

The chances are that a mighty howl will go up from the camp of the S. P., and that charges of fraud will be heard right and left, all of which is so much booh. The W. F. of M. contributed to the decrease in the "Socialist" vote for the reason that it wished to take a crack at McDonald, the Republican candidate for Governor, remembering, as it did, the part he played in the kidnapping of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone.

Gompers' activity had something to do with it too. The union vote went almost solidly for the Democratic ticket, much to the bewilderment of the S. P. brokers from within. Damned ungrateful, this treatment of a worthy friend. Surely the veracity of the S. P. and the way in which it has ever sought to bring to the earth, in the interests of craft-unionism, anything that smacked of revolutionary unionism, merited something better than the cold shoulder in the matter of voting.

The principal reason, however, for the downfall seems to lie in the fact that the capitalists of the state have at last taken the measure of the S. P. and are passing it up with quiet contempt. Two years ago one could hardly pick up a paper without having a diatribe against Socialism stare him in the face. This year the opposite was the case. The state may have been plastered knee-deep with copies of the "Appeal to Reason," but nobody knew anything about it. Be- reft of the opposition upon which it has battered, the S. P. went to pieces. Sentiment, unaided, never did and never will stand on its own feet.

Now is the time for the S. L. P. in Colorado to make another start. A few of the old guard still remain, and when Spring comes I trust that a move will be made toward sending out an organizer, the state thus being brought back to its old place in the movement.

H. J. B.

Boulder, Col., Nov. 7.

## AN S. P. MAN EMBARRASSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find articles clipped from the capitalist press: they will speak for themselves. Will add that R. C. Jones is from New York. Proud? Yes, very proud; but the fact that we farmers trimmed his wings along with the other bids of his feather was too much for him.

Frederick J. Wolfe.

Manchester, N. H., Nov. 6.

## [Enclosure.]

## AFTERMATH OF SOCIALIST PARTY'S RALLY IN CITY HALL.

Editor of The Mirror:—I desire to address, through the medium of your valuable paper, a few words to Mr. Wolf of 262 Bridge street, as follows:

After thinking over the events of Friday evening last, a letter expressing my opinion of you would be unjust. I informed the audience that if anyone desired to ask any questions they would be answered. My request was that they should be asked of the speakers. You would have shown more good common sense and politeness by asking Comrade Little at the close of his address any question that you desired to have answered than by asking the chairman of the meeting, but you waited until Comrade McFall finished so as to put the question to me in a sarcastic manner, not giving me time to answer, in order that you might have an opportunity to make me appear ridiculous before the audience. My stay in this city shall be short, and I should only be too glad to meet you and prove to you that I have some knowledge of the philosophy of Socialism. As a gentleman you ought to have considered that that meeting was not to be a debate, but a public rally. And, furthermore, the least to be expected of you was to ask the question in a polite manner and not to put me in an embarrassing position before the audience. It seems to be the policy of the S. L. P. to antagonize the minds of the working class by entering a Socialist meeting and trying to confuse the speakers, so far as I have learned. The impression that you and your friend Wolfe left upon the audience is not very complimentary to either of you. I hope that the time will soon come when you and others like you will see that such tactics do not advance the cause of Socialism and help bring about the co-operative commonwealth and brotherhood of man.

With the kindest regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

Ralph C. Jones.

Manchester, N. H.

## II.

Reply to Mr. Jones.  
Manchester, N. H., Nov. 5, 1908.

Editor of The Mirror:—At the time of the insertion of Ralph C. Jones' frank letter to me I received one personally, and will say he is either hard-

# LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

D. P., CINCINNATI, O.—Naturally enough, the capitalists were in great suspense during the campaign. This is no evidence against the theory that the threat of shutting-down if Bryan was elected settled the matter in favor of Taft. The threat is a bluff. Bluffers ever apprehend their bluff will be called. But it can be called only by a well-disciplined and organized proletariat.

R. E. J., NEW YORK.—Only a working class, organized economically to assume control of the Nation's productive powers, will be proof against the threat of shut-downs in the event of the defeat of the top-capitalist candidate; only such a working class will vote for the Revolution. The fate of Gompers' move proves the point. Bryan promised redress on the grievous injunction; Taft (through the big capitalists) threatened loss of jobs. An unrevolutionarily organized and educated proletariat will prefer the injunction scourge to the scourge of starvation. A political party of Socialism that ignores this fact, fails to educate, and, by so much waives effort.

W. G., GUTHRIE, OKLA.—Yes, Debs did "miraculous work"; but miracles (of endurance or otherwise) no longer work. All the speeches of Gillhaus combined did not accomplish the work of one speech of Debs in the valuable point of advertising Socialism; all the speeches of Debs combined did not accomplish the work of one speech of Gillhaus in the at least equally valuable work of educating.

J. T. W., EVERETT, MASS.—The first time our eyes met the word "frazzle" was in Roosevelt's election day statement: "We licked them to a frazzle." The context would indicate that "frazzle" means "shreds" or something to that effect.

E. T. T., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Not so fast! It is true that "many and many an S. P. ballot in the 9th Congress District was scratched" for the Democratic candidate, Goldfogle. That does not necessarily imply corruption; it may imply wisdom. It happened this way in the district:—The bogus hurrah and hoop-la-la, raised by the English press that Hillquit would be elected, flimflamed thousands of voters in the District who condemned Hillquit and supported the attitude of the S. L. P. candidate and meant to vote for him. These flim-flamed voters divided into two sets—and set, mistakenly believing that Hillquit could be elected, and still more mistakenly favoring the idea of a "Socialist Congressman," even if he were of the Hillquit stamp, rushed headlong and voted for him; the other set, likewise mistakenly believing that Hillquit could be elected, but correctly reasoning that such a "Socialist Congressman" would do Socialism more harm than good, did what they took to be the surest way to prevent the misfortune; they used Goldfogle as a club; voted for him. Among this set were the men who voted the S. P. ballot but scratched it in favor of Goldfogle.

"CYPRIEN," BALTIMORE, MD.—The term "plutocracy" is legitimate in its place. It covers that sublimated fraction of the capitalist class that deals only with and in money—the high financier. While the capitalist class proper still employs di-

rectitude. I will state in conclusion that I met Mr. Jones personally among members of his party and had quite a discussion on the philosophy of Socialism. In honor to him will add he at least has learned parliamentary law, although personal pride figured secondarily. He also learned every opinion based on scientific criticism we welcome.

As to the prejudice of so-called public opinion, to which we have never made concessions, as ever, "The Maxim of the great Florentine is ours."

Frederick J. Wolfe.

## RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

Whereas, Comrades Mrs. and Mr. J. D. Weinstein mourn the loss of a dear one, death having claimed a cherished son;

Resolved, That Section Seattle extends to our comrades our earnest sympathy and condolence.

S. Brearcliff, Com.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 4.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

## OFFICIAL

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.  
28 City Hall Place.  
CANADIAN S. L. P.  
National Secretary, Philip Courtenay,  
144 Duquesne Ave., London, Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.  
(The Party's literary agency.)  
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.  
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

## PENNA. S. E. C.

The S. E. C. of the S. L. P. of Pennsylvania, met at 1305 Lebanon street, Pittsburgh, on November 17, with Thomas as chairman. Present: Gray, Thomas, Brucker, Mueller, Weber, Pearce; absent: Drugmand, Clark, Clever, Zikmund.

Minutes of last meeting approved as read.

Communications were received from P. Augustine, asking for list of organizers in State; from A. Mullen, giving vote of Section and report; on Gillhaus meetings; from H. Spittler, Erie, information regarding Section; from Augustus Gillhaus, report on trip through State; from F. Werdenberg, member-at-large, asking transfer; from Robert Richardson, stating there was a good chance of forming a Section in Beaver County.

On motion, communications were received, acted on, and filed.

Motion by Weber and Brucker that vote for N. E. C. member be held open till next meeting. Carried.

Motion by Gray and Mueller, that nominations for state secretary be held open to next meeting. Carried.

Motion by Gray and Weber that McConnell's offer of file of Daily People be accepted; carried, and Gray instructed to have papers sent to headquarters.

Warrant for \$36.45 ordered drawn to cover expenses of September.

Warrant for \$11.35 ordered drawn to cover expenses of October.

Next for November ordered paid. Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barhydt.

## MASSACHUSETTS S. E. C.

A regular meeting of the Mass. S. E. C. was held at 1145 Tremont street, Boston, October 13, Frank Bohmback in the chair. Members present: Houtenbrink, Mulligan, Bohmback, Starnfeldt, and Villblad.

Correspondence: From N. Y. Labor News, bill for 30,000 leaflets and expenses, \$42.75; ordered paid. From National Secretary, due stamps and receipt for campaign funds. From N. Y. Labor News Co., receipts on account of bill rendered for leaflets. From Boston, Pittsfield, Milford, Ashland and Leominster, returning lists and ordering due stamps. From Worcester, No. Attleboro, Fall River, Trenton, Malden and Salem, on leaflets and vote cast.

Arthur E. Reimer was nominated as candidate for National Executive Committee. Secretary ordered to issue call for vote to close Monday, December 21 on N. E. C. candidate Reimer. It was voted to issue call to Sections comprising the State Executive Committee to nominate candidates for the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the S. E. C. for the ensuing term. Plans were discussed for raising funds to put an organizer in the state next spring to carry out the recommendation of the State Conference, also the tour of Joseph Chaiken who was retained in New York city campaign further requests for a Jewish speaker in Massachusetts having been received. On account of lack of funds action was deferred.

Meeting adjourned.

John Sweeney, Secretary.

## GILLHAUS TOUR WESTWARD.

Sections of the Socialist Labor Party will be notified by Gillhaus personally in advance of his arrival.

Philadelphia, Pa.  
Baltimore, Md.  
Washington, D. C.  
Pittsburg, Pa.  
Canton, O.  
Cleveland, O.  
Detroit, Mich.  
Toledo, O.  
Columbus, O.  
Cincinnati, O.  
Louisville, Ky.  
Evansville, Ind.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
St. Louis, Mo.  
Springfield, Ill.  
Peoria, Ill.  
Chicago, Ill.  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Minneapolis, Minn.  
Duluth, Minn.  
Spokane, Wash.  
Seattle, Wash.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary.

## DOCUMENTARY PROOF

(Continued from Page 1.)

the previous January session and had voted for the motion. Bohn opposed the correction, claiming that the mimeographed transcript issued by him was a correct transcript of the Olpp original manuscript, as he claimed in his letter to Connolly, quoted above; but he abstained all along from substantiating his claim by producing the Olpp minutes. The N. E. C., basing itself upon its recollection and the surrounding circumstances, insisted upon the words "and its" being stricken out of the motion, and it removed Connolly from its Sub-Committee, he having been previously removed from the N. E. C. by his New Jersey constituency after the letters from the N. E. C. published in the Daily People, March 9 (Weekly People, March 16) had established the falsity of his report.

Bohn and Connolly thereupon claimed loudly and persistently that the N. E. C., backed by the Editor of The People, had falsified the minutes of the January 1907 session of the N. E. C.; and

*He turns that the N. E. C. considers that the N. E. C. Sub. Com. have the power of issuing in-validated official notices & correspondence in the Official Organ. (Vote No. 9 List 4 to 3.)*

It will be noticed that the minutes, stated by Bohn in his letter to Connolly to have been "properly transcribed" by him, and that the resolution of which he says in that letter that it "is before me in the handwriting of comrade Olpp," do not contain the words "and its" where they appear in the transcript. It will be noticed that the mimeographed transcript, issued by Bohn to the State Committee, the N. E. C. members and the Party membership, contains an interpolation made by himself, and which consists in inserting the words "and its" between the words "the N. E. C." and the word "Sub-Committee," so that the motion or resolution is radically changed. It no longer reads "the N. E. C. Sub-Committee have the power," etc., as the motion was made, as Olpp's minutes actually have it, and as the Editor of The People and the N. E. C. maintained, but it was made to read "the N. E. C. AND ITS Sub-Committee have the power," etc.

## OPERATING FUND.

We find it absolutely necessary to appeal to our comrades and friends for contributions to the Operating Fund. Receipts on subscriptions have been very meagre of late; far below what is required to meet current expenses. If you cannot obtain subscriptions and orders for literature, do not fail to contribute your mite to this fund. Delay is dangerous; act at once.

Section Elizabeth, N. J. ....	\$2.25
Louis Chun, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	1.00
J. B. Amos, Duthie, Canada ....	1.15
John Sweeney, Hoboken, N. J. ....	1.00
J. Morton, Providence, R. I. ....	1.00
J. Branigan, Newark, N. J. ....	1.00
Francis Tiddy, Piedmont, W. Va. ....	3.00
F. G. Marzsch, Bellingham, Wash. ....	2.00
Mr. Potter, San Francisco, Cal. ....	5.00
Mr. Gunther, San Francisco, Cal. ....	1.00
N. A. Brandborg, Garrison, Mont. ....	1.00
Louis E. Lafferty, Brooklyn, N. Y. ....	1.00
James Schlitt, Portland, Ore. ....	1.00
H. P. Baller, Portland, Ore. ....	1.00
Total .....	22.40
Previously acknowledged .....	3,157.14
Grand total .....	\$3,209.54

## WOMAN

—AND THE—  
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The first treatise of its kind published at a price within reach of all.

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the charge was echoed far and wide through their agency, creating turmoil within, and also raising a cloud over the Party.

Obviously everything hinged upon the Olpp minutes. Did the Olpp minutes contain the words "and its" between the words "the N. E. C." and the word "Sub-Committee," in other words, did the Olpp minutes read: "The N. E. C. and its Sub-Committee have the power," etc., as Bohn and Connolly were claiming, or did the Olpp minutes read: "The N. E. C. Sub-Committee have the power," etc., as the N. E. C. and the Editor of The People maintained? Being subsequently again asked for the original Olpp minutes Bohn claimed he had mislaid them.

The last document I now have to present is those very Olpp minutes—the original minutes of the January 1907 semi-annual session of the N. E. C., in the handwriting of comrade Olpp, already referred to above by me, and claimed by Bohn to have been mislaid. It will be enough to reproduce a photographic copy of the passage containing Connolly's motion as it appears in Olpp's manuscript. Here it is:

In other words, the then National Secretary, Frank Bohn, falsified the N. E. C. minutes which he sent out to the Party, so as to make them agree with Connolly's false statement, and thereby cause injury to the character of the Editor of The People and the integrity of the N. E. C. and the S. L. P. at large.

I have only this more to add: All the documents I refer to—the signed letters in The People; Olpp's full minutes; the mimeographed transcript of the January 1907 session of the N. E. C., issued by the then National Secretary, Frank Bohn, TOGETHER WITH THE PEN DRAFT IN BOHN'S OWN HANDWRITING, containing the falsified passage, and from which pen draft by Bohn the mimeographed transcript is a literal copy—are all in my possession in this office for the inspection of Party members and friends.

Most fraternally yours,  
Raul Augustine,  
National Secretary.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF PRESENTS FOR BAZAAR AND FAIR.

Presents for the Bazaar and Fair on Thanksgiving Day at Grand Central Palace, are coming in more rapidly, and the undersigned expects to be kept busy from now on acknowledging receipt of same.

Since our last acknowledgment we have received the following: Mrs. B. Jensen, Los Angeles, Cal.; three children's knitted petticoats; Louis C. Haller, Los Angeles, Cal., briar pipe with amber stem (gold mounted), ladies' tape line; Mrs. Edith L. Cody, Canal Zone, Panama, per Mrs. J. McCauley, seven pieces of Chinese Satsuma ware, carved ivory pin and half-dozen mother of pearl buttons (inlaid); John McElville, Bronx, N. Y., burnt wood piece; Mrs. T. Bosse, Brooklyn, N. Y., centre piece; Socialist, per N. E. C. sub-committee, ladies' solitary diamond ring; Anna D. Otto, Buffalo, N. Y., cushion child's dress, center piece, three pin cushion.

L. O. Medicks, Pittsfield, Mass., fine cushion, youth's suit of clothes; Mrs. Miss Alice and Miss Elizabeth Kingman, Pittsfield, Mass., handkerchief bag and hand-embroidered linen collar and cuffs; John E. Schroeder, Bronx, N. Y., four 1-lb. packages of fine coffee; Jacob Ungar, city, fine leather wheel-broom holder, lady's plush bag; Mrs. L. Roze, city, two handsome embroidered centre pieces; Emil Mueller, Brooklyn, N. Y., three towels; Mrs. R. Katz, Paterson, N. J., fine sofa pillow and small cream pitcher; Jeannette Hossack and Ruth Mansfield, Jersey City, two lovely dolls and fourteen pieces of handsome bric-a-brac.

Cash donations as follows: Charles Rohde, Sr., Patchogue, L. I., \$2.50; Charles Rohde, Jr., Patchogue, L. I., \$2.50; M. L. Hiltner, city, \$1.00; Spokane, Wash.—D. L. Barnett, \$0.50; Andrew Johnson, \$0.50; Fred Garner, \$1.00; W. R. Wagner, \$0.50; R. Clausen, \$0.50; Mrs. Julia Barndt, Peoria, fine hand-embroidered centre piece.

L. Abelson, Organizer.

28 City Hall Place, New York.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

## SITUATION OF THE PARTY PRESS

At the rate subscriptions are coming in, and if no improvement is shown at once, the income from the subscriptions will fall so far below what the job department can be expected to make good, that the suspension of our organ would be only a question of time. One hundred and thirteen subs to the Weekly, and thirty-five to the Daily People is this week's receipts.

It requires no arithmetician to solve our income from that source, nor the estimating of an experienced printer to arrive at the approximate cost of issuing a daily and weekly paper, as well as the weekly deficit which must necessarily follow, based on the aforementioned income on subs.

We know that times are hard and that Socialist papers of every shade are crying for funds and threatening the discontinuance of their publication if none are forthcoming. Their papers, however, are privately-owned and controlled, where The People is the Party's organ; your own champion in the cause of workingman's emancipation from wage slavery. It must be maintained at all hazards.

The question at issue is clear. We must have either 250 subscribers per week or we cannot make ends meet. Our comrades and friends must either get right down to work soliciting subscriptions to maintain our organ or stand morally responsible for the downfall of a structure that has taken years of toil and sacrifice to maintain.

Constitute yourself a committee of one and, irrespective of what your fel-

low, but less energetic well-wisher of their organ might do toward its support, do something yourself, and at once.

Those sending in two or more:

E. T. Holmes, Chicago, Ill. ....	2
Fred Brown, Cleveland, O. ....	2
Lewis Cook, Hoquiam, Wash. ....	7
A. Mullen, Philadelphia, Pa. ....	2
Gus Larson, Chicago, Ill. ....	2
Herbert Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal. ....	3
Aug. Clever, Bradnock, Pa. ....	5
Theo. Zollner, Duluth, Minn. ....	5
H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal. ....	3
J. B. Ferguson, Fruitvale, Cal. ....	2
Section Denver, Colo. ....	2
A. Kaucher, St. Louis, Mo. ....	4

## Prepaid cards:

W. R. Wagner, Spokane, Wash. \$5;
O. M. Johnson, Fruitvale, Cal. \$5.50;
C. A. Ruby, Rochester, N. Y. \$4.

Labor News reports show a slight increase. This is encouraging and we hope the good work will continue: Orders for \$1.00 or more:

Syracuse, N. Y. ....	\$1.00
Schenectady, N. Y. ....	4.00
Glen Falls, N. Y. ....	1.00
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Boston, Mass. ....	7.50
New York ....	5.70
St. Louis, Mo. ....	1.00
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	1.82
Cleveland, O. ....	2.40
Salt Lake City ....	5.75

## BRIDGEPORT, ATTENTION!

The Jewish Bund organization of Bridgeport will be addressed by Joseph Chaiken of New York on the subject, "The Difference."

The lecture will be held at Labor Lyceum Hall, 63 Cannon street, SUNDAY evening, November 22nd, at 8 o'clock sharp.

## ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL IN ST. LOUIS.

The Socialist Labor Party of St. Louis, Mo., have arranged an Entertainment and Ball for SATURDAY, Nov. 21, to be given at Concordia Hall, 1441 Chouteau avenue. The entertainment begins at 8 o'clock in the evening. Tickets of admission are twenty-five cents. The public is cordially invited.

## ANNUAL CONCERT AND THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE OF THE SOCIALISTISCHE LIEDERTAFEL, S. L. P., CLEVELAND, O.

The Socialistische Liedertafel, singing branch of Section Cleveland, S. L. P., will give their annual concert on SUNDAY, November 22nd, at Acme Hall (formerly Germania Hall), on East 9th street (old Erie street), near Scovill avenue, commencing at 3 p. m. An excellent programme will be rendered, consisting of songs by the Socialistische Liedertafel, solo songs by celebrated artists, recitations, comic couplets, etc.

The "headline" will be, as usual, a one-act play in German entitled "Gendarme Schlunk in der Klemme" ("A Sad Experience of Gendarme Schlunk.") No matter how badly you have the blues you will "burst laughing" if you see this play. Gendarme Schlunk has it in for the "Reds," but comes out second best in his fight against Socialist wit.

After the program, dance. Refreshments of all kinds served. No, Section Cleveland has not "gone dry" as yet. Tickets in advance, 25 cents a couple, can be had from all comrades and at office of the German Party organ, 1306 Ontario street. Tickets at the door, 50 cents. All readers of the party press and their families and friends are cordially invited. A highly enjoyable time can be assured to all.

The Committee.

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## TO WORK, WATCHWORD OF SECTION NEW YORK'S ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Entertainment Committee of Section N. Y. County, S. L. P., was held on Wednesday evening, November 11th. G. H. Wilson acted as chairman.

The sub-committee elected to arrange the vaudeville for our coming affair on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 26th, at Grand Central Palace, made its report and by unanimous consent the following were accepted:

- George J. Gaskin, Stage manager.
- Prof. E. Miller, Piano accompanist.
- Miss Annetta Pearl, Piano solo—Rhapsody by Liszt.
- Morrello Bros. Acrobats.
- Fraser Trio, International Dancers, English, Irish and Scotch.
- Joe Burke, Eccentric Vocal Comedian. Imitations of Harry Lauder.
- Eckel and Du Pre, Laughing German Comedian. Miss Du Pre, Champion Lady Dancer.
- Lady Victoria Quartette, Singers of rare ability; high-class vocal selections.
- Bates Musical Trio, a musical act of merit.
- Geo. J. Gaskin, Popular Tenor; pictured melodies.
- Cinematograph; 30 minutes of laughter.

As will be noted, this year's programme is the best we ever offered. Comrades and sympathizers should push the sale of tickets; there are plenty on hand and can be secured at the office of the organizer of Section New York—L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Mrs. Touroff and G. H. Wilson were elected a committee on purchasing of candy to be placed on sale at our Thanksgiving Day Festival.

Further committees are:—On music for the Ball, Orange and Nelson; on purchasing of flowers, Mrs. Brauckman, Pleasantville, N. Y.; on special boxes with Daily People and Arm and Hammer imprint for candy, Orange.

Financial arrangements and election of officers and committees will take place at the conference of delegates from various sub-divisions of Section N. Y. Co. on FRIDAY evening, Nov. 20th, 8 p. m., at 28 City Hall Place (top floor). All sub-divisions should elect at least three delegates to this conference. Members wishing to volunteer their services are requested to send in their names and addresses to L. Abelson.

Don't forget to send us some presents for the bazaar and fair to be held in conjunction with this entertainment and ball. Everything sent will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Daily People. Less than two weeks more to work for the success of our Daily People Festival. Everybody can do something every day. Sell tickets, urge your lady friend, sister and mother to make something for the bazaar and fair; distribute throw-aways advertising our affair far and wide. Get busy, everyone.

Entertainment Committee.

A. Orange, Sec'y.

M. RUTHER, Manufacturer of Fine Cigars. Holyoke, Mass.

## A THANKSGIVING PARALLEL

"OUR ENJOYMENT OF PEACE AND TRANQUILITY," BRAGS HUGHES IN PROCLAMATION—"OUR 72,000 DEAD AND INJURED," CRY THE RAILROAD WORKERS.

Albany, November 13. — Gov. Hughes last night issued the following Thanksgiving proclamation:

"With grateful recognition of our union as a people; of our enjoyment of peace and tranquility; of the wealth of our material and moral resources; of increasing opportunities for industry of educational advantages and social improvement and of our peaceful progress toward the realization of the ideals of free society;

"And with profound appreciation of the obligations of liberty and of our dependence for the maintenance of our institutions upon a proper sense of the responsibilities of citizenship and upon the cultivation of those qualities of character which will enable us to discharge them;

"And with a common desire to uplift our hearts in praise for the blessings we enjoy,

"Let each of us give thanks to Almighty God for our privileges, and with wholesome resolution and with reverent spirit in his name let us develop our lives to the attainment of the best of which we are capable in all good works, delighting in our fellowship and in joyous service of brotherhood.

"Now, therefore, to this end, I, Charles E. Hughes, governor of the State of New York, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the laws of the State, do hereby appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November in the year 1908, as a day of general thanksgiving."

Washington, November 13.—A statement issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission gives the number of casualties on railroads during the year ended June 30, 1908. The figures show the total number to have been 72,753, or 3,764 killed and 68,989 injured; this being a decrease in the total number of 4,533, or 1,236 killed and 3,297 injured, as compared with the number reported one year ago.

During the three months ended June 30, the total number of casualties was 13,650, or 501 killed and 13,059 injured, being a decrease of 1,452 in the total number reported in the preceding three months. Figures include only accidents to passengers and employees while actually on duty on or about trains.

The total number of collisions and derailments in the quarter was 2,130, or 820 collisions and 1,310 derailments, of which 130 collisions and 198 derailments affected passenger trains. The total damages to cars, engines and roadway by these accidents amounted to \$1,617,398. This shows a decrease of \$20 in the total number of collisions and derailments as compared with the number reported in the preceding three months. The commission attributes the reduction in casualties to the stricter enforcement of the safety appliance act strengthened by decisions of the federal courts.

## Grand Vaudeville Performance and Ball

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION NEW YORK COUNTY

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

ON

Thursday, November 26, 1908

(THANKSGIVING DAY), At Three P. M., for the

## DAILY PEOPLE

AT

## Grand Central Palace

Lexington Ave., between 43d and 44th Sts., New York.

TICKETS (Admitting One) Twenty-five Cents

HAT CHECK, Ten Cents.

An Excellent Array of Professional Vaudeville Talent Will Positively Appear. BALL AT EIGHT P. M.

## WANTED.

Comrades and sympathizers, who possess second hand Scientific and Sociologic books, and who desire to assist a few comrades not in position to purchase same, to contribute such books. Address

National Secretary of the S. L. P.

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